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THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,023—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th	May	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st	"	EGYPT	7912	...	...
28th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th	June	INDIA	7911	...	...
11th	"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th	"	HIMALAYA	6828	...	...
25th	"	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd	July	OCEANA	6610	...	...
9th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th	"	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd	"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester..	5554	...	May 7 1910
B City of Agra	4808	May 14 1910	...
C Trafford Hall	5321	" 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York *	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
C City of Glasgow ...	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
C City of Calcutta ...	7512	22nd .. "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY [illegible] KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

re subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
l, Bombay, dras and	Single ...	525	390
	Return ..	850	590
ombay, s and noa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
Bombay, ras and mburg and	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

and further particulars apply to the

—Messrs. [illegible] Bates and Son's Agency.

LICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a PRAESIDENT...	3,310	Jacobsen......	10th May.
b MARKGRAF ...	3,680	Timm	28th "
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.
Agents

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 5th May	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 6th May	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 9th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 9th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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2nd May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...due 3rd	May	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th May
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA..........	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 " 750*
Single Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Single Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich.....	5395	25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillion......	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN......	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.........	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat ...	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen ...	17th June "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... "	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

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The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FIRE AT ETAWAH

Successful use of

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE SECRETARY of the Municipal Board, Etawah, writes to Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay, on the 11th April, 1910, as follows:—

I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire on the night of 6th April, 1910.

I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "MINIMAX" which, no doubt, put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc.

Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "MINIMAX" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER proved very useful and saved thousands of rupees.

Will you please send some two dozen re-fills for "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER at your convenience as there are none in stock?

The Price of "MINIMAX" Complete with necessary charge is Rs. 33-12.
(Same as London, i.e. £ 2-5).
Security Wall Brackets, Rs. 4.

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The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

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MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8	Young American	" 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	" 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	" 50	4	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
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La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0	" " Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	" 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPOARTED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................	£1,600 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......	£1,200 000

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3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

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And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	RS. 1-8
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FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CAUTION.

BY an order made by the Learned District Judge of Cawnpore, and dated the 23rd January 1909, our client BABU DAYA CHAND was APPOINTED the GUARDIAN of the person and property of RAM BALLABH, the minor son of HARMUKH RAI, deceased, of the Firm of KETSHI DASS HARMUKH RAI, of Bombay, and who is still a minor and no person other than our client has therefore any right or authority to do any act, deed or thing by which the infant would be bound.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of MR. MOTILAL JAMNADAS SEVAKLAL, a representative of the (C) Bhuleshwar Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1910, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1910.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF II ENGINEER on the Suction Dredger "Governador" working in Mormugao Harbour. Only those having previous experience of the working of suction dredgers or Marine Engines need apply, and should submit copies of certificates with their applications. Further particulars may be obtained on application from

A. A. BIGGS,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Works,
Mormugao.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1910, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of 36 Servants' Quarters at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 18,655. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. KARAKA WALLACE Co.'s Old Building, Apollo Street, Fort, upto Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1910, for steel and reinforced concrete work in the New Theatre, now in course of construction at Queen's Road.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For particulars apply to—

A. L. COLACO,
A. M. I. C. E. I., Etc., Architect.

9, Hornby Road, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, The Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1910, at 4-30 o'clock P.M. Standard Time.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, made upto 31st December, 1909.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April to 11th May, 1910, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th April 1910.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, Rs 2-4 per thousands, and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

1. EUROPE'S PREMIER COMEDIAN FOOLSHEAD'S CHILDHOOD. A Screamingly Funny Subject.
2. ENGLAND'S NAVAL HERO, LORD NELSON'S SON. A Thrilling episode of his life.
3. The Hypnotised (Comic)
4. The Building of a Continental Railway (Industrial.
5. Grand Father's Clock (Comic)
6. Bruised Heart (Pathetic)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IN ORDER TO MEET WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF MANY OF OUR PATRONS

Not being able to attend to our Usual SUNDAY'S PRIZE SHOWS THE MANAGEMENT HAS Decided to have another PRIZE SHOW ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH OF MAY, 1910, Where a set of very HANDSOME PRIZES will be given away from 10 to 11 p. m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

THE MERRYMAKERS and ZENO

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW,

FUN IN A HAT SHOP.
NEW ITEM BY ZENO
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

Also THE MERRYMAKERS and "NOVELTY" PICTURES.

SATURDAY,

"RAINBOW REVELS"

When the Strength of the Company will be Increased.

Book EARLY.

Prices, Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.—Times 7 to 8-30, and 10 to 11-30.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

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FOR DAMP PROOF SOLUTION for Damp Walls go to WM. CHS. SMITH, DECORATOR. Sold in 1 gallon drums at Rs. 8-8 per gallon. My Damp Proof Solution has been acknowledged by the Imperial Government as the best in the markets, both at Home and India.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAR, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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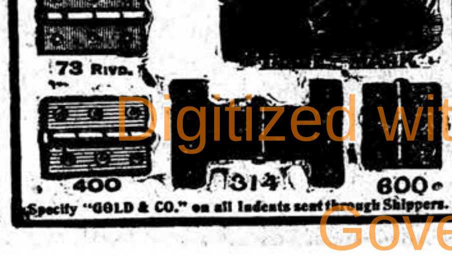

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Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE,
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Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
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LONDON.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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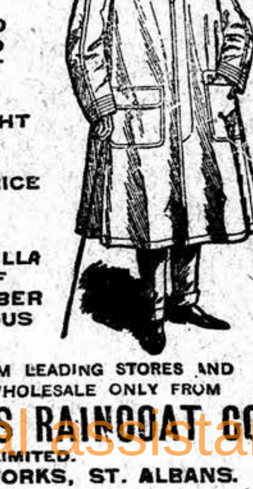

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
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LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings Only £2 15 0.

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TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
LONDON (ENG.)

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that my 1st Class Bombay Boiler Act CERTIFICATE, has been STOLEN. Anyone found in possession of it will be prosecuted. The Collector has been notified

CHAS-BERRY FERGUS.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1910.

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A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

WANTED.

A HEAD ELECTRICIAN. Salary Rs. 70 rising to 80. Applicant must be a capable Mechanic with experience in running high speed oil engines and with some knowledge of accumulators. Apply with testimonial.

W. F. STUART-MENTETH, M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer.

WANTED.

A SMART TYPIST. One having worked on a Hummond preferred. Apply No. 76 c/o this office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Market for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Huntly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAG

For Prospectus, containing all parti

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
ACTING MANAGER,

THE BOMBAY GAZE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discou Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 12 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discou Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MAY 2.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is upwards by Rs. 31 lacs.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-4d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. June-July.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,	1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 7-32d. July
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 3/8d
France 3 m/s ,,	170 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,,	138 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	133
,, Shanghai	198 3-4
,, Japan	149 1/2

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is firm, the rates opened at 94-9 ready and 94-11 forward and closed at 94-10 and 94-12 buyers.

BULLION.

London telegrams received on Sunday morning showed 1-8 up for bar silver ready and forward and New York also advanced by 1-4.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0. London market advanced which affected our market a day previously but yesterday dealers were settling for the current month very little business was done and prices fluctuate and closed at the same rates. Demand for ready was a little less and about 75 packages changed hands.

Gold market remained steady. Up-country and local demand was moderate and very little business was done. Prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and fluctuated a little.

We quote :-

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	28	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	6
Australian	24	1	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	12	0
17 Penny ready	72	11	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	10	0
Second	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London prices were up by 3d. Moderate business has been done and prices remained unchanged. Tone quiet but steady.

Rapeseed :—London prices were up by 3d. Demand being less prices locally declined by an anna. Tone dull.

Gingellyseed and Castorseed :—Demand for ready and forward has improved and prices advanced by four to eight annas. Tone firm.

Cottonseed, Poppyseed, Groundnuts and Mowraseed :—Demand was moderate and prices unchanged. Tone steady.

Wheat :—Home prices remained unchanged. There being no business resulted, prices remained same. Tone steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small	,, 10 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 9
Yellow do.	,, 7 3
Do. Gujarat	,, 7 5
Poppyseed	,, 9 14
Castorseed	,, 38 to 39
Mowraseed...	,, 6 12
Maize	,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts	,, 42 to 45
Mustardseed	,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed	,, 43 to 52
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	,, 50 to 51
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 46 to 49
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	,, 45 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver Do. do. Gadag	,, 42 to 44
Gin Red Khandwa Do. Meggi	,, 43 to 46
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 50 to 54
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 44 to 45
WHEAT—	
Pissi	,, 35 to 37
Hard Red...	,, 32 to 33
Cottonseed	,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 30th April :—

Wheat	22,877 cwts
Linseed	26,289 ,,
Rapeseed	15,814 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,415 ,,
Poppyseed	11,746 ,,
Groundnuts	1,176 ,,
Castorseed	11,755 ,,
[illegible]ice	5,708 ,,
[illegible]yrabollams	3,150 ,,
[illegible]ttonseed	25,126 ,,
[illegible]wraseed	142 ,,
[illegible]n	1,478 ,,
[illegible]ar	157 ,,
[illegible]	12 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

[illegible] from Shanghai are reported of 500 [illegible]ck about 57,000 bales, and with the [illegible] bales, rate of exchange 181 1-2; tone [illegible] weak with a downward tendency. [illegible] market is quiet with no business pass[illegible]es declined by one anna.

SHARES.

[illegible]kji Petit's opened at 2,790 May and 2,805 June [illegible]ined to 2,785 and 2,800 and has closed at 2-795 [illegible]0.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,472 1-2
India	66 to 66 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank	9 1/4 to 9 1/2

MILLS.

David	392 1-2 C D
Kohinoor	680
Maneckji Petit	2,795
New Great Eastern	182 1/2
Standard	1,120

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	180
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref	292 1-2
Central India Mining	297 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co	550

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	455 to 457 1-2

COTTON.

On Sunday Liverpool was 2 to 4 points up New York unchanged and New York futures were up by 4 and 4.

Our market at Colaba was steady and there was a moderate demand from mills and exporters and prices remained unchanged. Liverpool opener received in the evening reported rates 1 point more hence there were sellers for futures and the market remained easier.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 296 but sellers being more the rates declined to Rs. 297½ at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Japan T Co	Broach	327-328
1200	W Wolf & Sons	Bengal M G	265-272
800	do	Bengal H G	265-268
100	Morarji Mills	Kalagin	298
200	Finlay Muir	Bagulkot	305
100	Bombay Co	Kadigin	298
200	Petit Mills	Hingangbat	293
100	Queen Mills	Wardha	270
100	do	Nagpur	280
200	Gaddum & Co	Bengal M G	279

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	286	
,, Good	254	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	285	
,, Good	271	
Sind Punjab Fine	282	
,, Good	268	
Khandesh Fine	285	
,, Good	275	
Amraoti Fine	293	
,, ,, Good	285	
Akola Khangaum Fine	294	
,, Good	286	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	303	
,, Good	296	
Yeotmal Fine	308	
,, Good	310	
Nagpore Fine	311	
,, Good	303	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	314	
,, Good	306	
Methia Fine	285	
,, Good	275	
Broach Gin Fine	330	
,, Good	324	
Sawginned Fine	329	Apl-May
Coompta Ginned	319	,,
Westerns	303	,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 30th April :—

Khandeish	12 Bales.
Central India	809 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	847 ,,
Berar	...... ,,
Central Provinces	89 ,,
Oomras...	1,757 ,,
Dholera	863 ,,
Broach...	1,634 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	581 ,,
Westerns	420 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...... ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	904 ,,
Sind	...... ,,
Persian	...... ,,
Other sorts	...... ,,
Total ...	6,159 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	11,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	7·62+1
June—July	7·58+1
July—Aug.	7·53+1
Aug.—Sept.	7·27+1
Sept.—Oct.	6·89+1
Oct.—Nov.	6·71+1
Nov.—Dec.	6·63 same.
Dec.—Jan.	6·61 same.
Jan.—Feb.	6·59

FREIGHTS

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	15 0
Havre	15 0	15 6
Hull	14 6	......
Liverpool	14 6	15 0
Marseilles	14 6	15 0
Genoa	14 6	15 0
London	14 6	......
Hamburg	14 0	14 6
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 3

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 0
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs.45 0
Tin Ingots.			,, 40 6
Spelter	S M M M J G		,, 19 8
Georgshutte			,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S		,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 29th April 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	88	99,514
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	46	54,031

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of the directors of the London and Lancashire Fire Assurance Company shows that in the fire department. The net premiums amounted to £1,480,576 11s. 6d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £750,061 6s. 3d. The fire fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £590,000 to £595,000, and the sum of £234,049 1s. 9d. has been transferred to profit and loss account. In the accident and general department, the net premiums amounted to £515,394 17s. 8d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £282,803 14s. 1d. The accident fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £200,000 to £205,000, and the sum of £38,210 7s. 3d. has been transferred to profit and loss account. The net premiums in the marine department, amounted to £137,595 18s. 6d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £109,018 15s. The marine fund has been increased from £113,793 7s. 1d. to £134,025 14s. 4d. Interest on investments from the several accounts has yielded a total sum of £71,971 18s. 4d. The profit and loss account comprises an item of £48,975 18s. 6d. for cost of businesses acquired. The bulk of this outlay represents the goodwill accruing from the purchase of a controlling interest in the Australian Alliance Assurance Company, of Melbourne. The Australian Alliance was established in the year 1862, and its acquisition is calculated to substantially enhance the volume and profit earning power of this Company's fire, accident and marine business in Australasia.

Including the balance of £252,661 18s. 3d. brought forward from 1908, less the interim dividend paid in November last and the cost of businesses acquired, the available surplus amounts to £479,930 12s. 2d., out of which the Directors propose :—(1) to transfer to the staff pension fund the sum of £10,000, thus increasing that fund from £60,000 to £70,000, (2) to pay on the 2nd proximo, a dividend of 10s. per share, free of income tax, making with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of £84,520, or 16s. per share, and (3) to carry forward the remaining balance of £417,105 12s. 2d. to the next account.

The financial position of the Company will then stand as follows :—Capital paid up, £264,125 ; reserve fund, £750,000 ; fire fund, £595,000; accident fund, £205,000 ; marine fund, 134,025-14-4 ; staff pension fund, £70,000; balance carried forward, £417,105-12-2 ; funds, £2,435,256-6-6.

It is the intention of the Directors to increase the interim Dividend for 1910, payable in November next, by 2s. per share, making a total annual distribution of 18s. per share, free of income tax.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. old by Chemists, Grocers, etc

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th April 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 23rd April 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 23 Rs.	Apr. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,69,17,709	1,72,86,820
Other Deposits	9,26,05,406	9,73,85,049
Post Bills	10,147	9,752
Sundries	25,06,315	25,91,404
Rs...	13,23,39,577	13,75,73,025
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,46,78,687	1,44,86,404
Other authorised Securities.	24,47,476	23,73,043
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,35,41,923	2,26,81,539
Loans do. do.	3,57,51,369	3,87,53,673
Bills discounted and purchased	2,06,40,263	2,09,60,211
Dead Stocks	2,98,768	2,98,946
Stamps	6,149	6,075
Bullion	8,74,370	8,28,151
Balance with other Banks.	6,18,322	4,78,704
Sundries	3,70,288	4,65,352
Cash	3,31,11,962	3,62,40,927
	13,23,39,577	13,75,73,025

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th April, 1910, as compared with the statement of 19th April, 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 19. Rs.	a.	p.	April 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,43,99,521	2	2	1,66,12,156	11	8
Other Deposits, &c	17,40,85,586	11	8	17,54,94,813	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	31,80,201	13	9	4,86,677	8	4
Sundries	17,40,449	11	1	17,91,250	11	10
Rs ..	23,04,05,759	6	8	23,13,84,898	8	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,93,61,829	0	0	2,90,46,103	0	0
other authorized Investments	1,01,42,924	0	0	1,00,67,353	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,64,54,611	4	9	4,68,35,502	3	9
Accounts of Credit on do	4,48,24,127	7	8	4,40,58,359	5	2
Bills discounted, &c	3,19,48,523	6	6	3,24,36,971	12	11
Balances with other Banks	33,35,878	6	5	36,03,907	3	3
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	22,05,017	13	6	21,93,692	0	8
Stamps	14,578	3	5	14,074	15	5
Sundries	1,83,966	8	11	1,64,868	12	8
	16,84,71,456	3	2	16,84,20,832	5	10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..						
	6,19,34,303	3	6	6,20,64,066	2	2
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	23,04,05,759	6	8	23,13,84,898	8	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,99,254	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	10,13,382	Do.
Other Deposits	14,09,227	Do.
Post Bills	26,93,524	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,91,297	Decrease.
Loans	3,80,891	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	7,65,768	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,88,448	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	11,69,792	Do.
Cash at Branches	1,40,029	Decrease.

Percentage 32·39.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—138 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 5,420 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 101 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy ; 12 bales wool, G Gangadas ; 41 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 264 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 400 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 24 bales wool, The Bombay and Co, Ld ; 45 bales wool, M Jaetha 27 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas ; 47 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Agra s—4,240 cwts myrabollams, T Memraz.

Spanish Prince s—1,141 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—80 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 1,501 cwts nigerseed, 501 cwts kurdeeseed and 200 cwts dillseed. A Blaschek and Co; 299 cwts turmeric, T Tezpall ; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, Sizing Material and Co ; 21 cwts bees wax, M Mahomed ; 62 1-2 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 16 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 88 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 36 bales skins, H O and H Moosa ; 102 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 128 cwts dillseed, M Framji ; 99 cwts turmeric and 50 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co ; 110 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Spanish Prince s—3,562 cwts myrabollams, T Memraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 201 cwts mustardseed and 99 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 885 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—8,217 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—15,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 37 bales goat hair stripes, Latham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—201 cwts mustardseed, Baur and Krause.

H R Jones s—500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Exmoor s—400 tons maganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—227 cwts goat hair stripes, Latham and Co ; 8,875 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 150 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

Politician s—30,550 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 1045 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed. H Jaitha and Co.

Cloutshaw s—625 cwts cottonseed, H Govindji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 25 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 484 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 35 cwts gum and 625 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 tons old iron, Jaitha Ramji ; 4,002 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Edernian s—300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESE.

Stella s—900 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Othello s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR BERGEN.

Othello s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Corinth s—75,000 cwts linseed and 36,148 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru—15 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 123 cwts sharkfins and 2 1-2 cwts fishmaws, A Alarakhia and Co ; 9 cwts kishmish, V Nerpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—20 bales cotton twist waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—216 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 502 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 72 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLEUR—April 18, at Dhrangedra Kathiawar, to Major and Mrs Arthur W Cleur, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANNAY—PORTER—April 20, at Tezpur, Henry Archibald Blair, youngest son of the late Henry Eric, Sutherland Hannay and grandson of the late Colonel Hannay, late 42nd Regt, to Ella Christna, daughter of the late John Porter, solicitor, and of Mrs W H Edwards.

WALTER—FINDLEY—April 18, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Bertram Walter, Royal Artillery, to Ethel Anna, daughter of William L Findlay of New York.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "The best way to get rid of a bill collector is to get a receipt."—Dallas News.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, per extra s.s. "Naderi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Tuesday the 3rd May 1910.

BURNT BY SULPHURIC ACID.—On Saturday, on the steamship Lord Antrim, three labourers were engaged in removing jars containing sulphuric acid from No. 4 hold when one of the cases burst and they were all burnt about their body. They were treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—There was a gathering of the Nagar Community, on Saturday evening, in the Nagar Gymkhana, when His Highness the Maharaja presided. Amongst those present were the Rani Saheb, the Dewan Saheb, and the Dewan Saheb of Gondal. The Maharaja performed the ceremony of opening the "Govrishanker Hall," so named after a late Dewan. The Maharaja expressed his pleasure to have been associated with such a great function.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Jaitoo Buda, a resident of Malad, while getting into a cart in motion slipped and fell, and his left foot was crushed under a wheel of the cart. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died last night.—Chinoo Dharmaji, a labourer, aged thirty, while working on a scaffolding in front of a house under repairs in Tantanpura, fell on to the road last evening and fractured his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died in a few hours.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March	The Light Horse	Von Blon
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Idyl	The Glow-Worm	Lincke
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Two Steps	Yip-i-addy-i-ay	Flynn

A SMART ARREST.—Kishandass Lalchand, manager and partner in the firm of Ravji Sakalchand and Company, hoondi brokers, reported to Superintendent Sanderson of the B. Division, on the 23rd ultimo, that he had given currency notes for Rs. 5,080 to his purdesi servant named Jaikuram Ramanand with instructions to make payment to ten different persons, and that the purdesi had disappeared with the amounts. Jaikuram was arrested at Malad on Sunday by police havaldar No. 37 B and brought down to Bombay. On making enquiries another man named Jaikuram Shirolam was arrested and on his house being searched Rs.332 were recovered. From information received from the latter, the police recovered Rs. 765 from a Bania, named Lakhamsey Papa, at Arthur Road. The second accused having given some information, a third man, named Adamsing Bhowansing, was arrested and Rs. 2,550 were recovered from him. Purmanand Thakurdin, a fourth man, was subsequently arrested and Rs. 500 were found on him. The police have thus succeeded in recovering in all Rs. 4,171.

"FUN IN A HAT SHOP."

TO-MORROW night at the Novelty Theatre a new and amusing item is promised by Zeno, who will introduce his clever sketch "Fun in a Hat Shop," and as this is the first time he has performed this in India there is sure to be a good attendance, especially as the piece is well set and he does some clever work in his own line. The Merrymakers, too, are adding to their repertoire, and Miss Ruby Elmore, who has established herself a popular favourite, and the "Two Little Rosebuds" are giving some special dances. Several large parties have booked for Wednesday so that it will be a gala night and the management will add a special star film attraction in honour of the occasion.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Alax Mullen and Benjamin Penn, were charged by Inspector De Burgh with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 11th April, Penn went to Dr. P. R. Satarawalla and asked him to examine ninety-eight fitters who were to be sent to the Uganda Protectorate and to make out his bill. On the 16th April, Mullen was introduced to Dr. Satarawalla as the contractor of the Uganda Protectorate, and it is alleged Mullen gave the doctor to understand that he would pay him his fees for the medical examinations in a day or two. The bill was made out, but the money was not paid and subsequently it was ascertained that money had been taken from some of the fitters themselves as fees for their medical examination.

Inspector De Burgh applied for a remand for further enquiries to be made. His Worship granted the application and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 each and one surety for a like amount.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

RAMDEO BALDEO, a Hindu, was charged before the same Magistrate, by Inspector Lewis, with being in possession of ten packets of cocaine, without a license. The accused was arrested in Chimna Butcher-street on Sunday night by a policeman. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of twenty-one days' simple imprisonment. Hassan Vazir Ali was then charged before his Worship with being in possession of sixteen packets of cocaine, without a license. This accused was arrested in Chimna Butcher-street on Sunday, by Excise Inspector Pandit. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 70, with the alternative of twenty-four days' simple imprisonment.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909, of 135,000 mds. and Rs. 25,000 in the earnings.

HOPING to revive the Brussels lace industry and thus relieve the present misery of the number of Belgian women engaged in it, the the Queen of the Belgians has set a fashion of wearing a great deal of lace, and has also decided to start a school of lacemakers.

THE BOMBAY Y. M. C. A, Replies to "Observer."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Writing under "John William Mansions," "Observer" appears to have a grievance, but in this instance it is entirely misplaced. It would be well at the outset to let our neighbour know that the Y. M. C. A. Chambers are entirely self-supporting.

The "pandemonium" complained of we empathically deny as coming from these Chambers ; we can, however, enlighten "Observer" as to the real source of the noise, if he cares to call on the writer. We are safe in saying that the three musical items given have not been played or "banged" in this building within the last six months.

It is regrettable that "Observer" has to keep his windows closed for fear of any of the Young Men peering in, but there are such things as chics or curtains for use on such occasions. It is not an unusual thing for folk in the East to be seen in deshabille on verandahs, etc., and "Observer" in print would appear to be a most particular individual.

As, however, his public attack on this Association is absolutely uncalled for, and unfounded, we would ask him at least to give a public apology.—Yours, etc.,

2nd May.

H. A. DENNIS,
Secretary.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is patent to anyone who knows anything about the matter that the writer of "John William Mansions" is not a careful "Observer." He will be interested to know that the institution for the young, the religious, and the male, which he refers to, is not a charitable one ; that it not only pays its way, but every year contributes a substantial sum towards the reduction of the debt on the building.

Let Observer admit that he has erred in his judgment and save himself from the charge of injustice. I am careful to observe that his letter is without date. I should like to know when it was written. Perhaps in his anxiety to make a charge he has remembered an incident of ninety days ago. I remember it, too, only more perfectly. A blaring gramophone was violating the stillness of Friday night and disturbing the writers of letters that were to be sent by the morrow's mail. Several cries for silence having passed unheeded, a clamorous but good-natured protest was raised, which lasted for a couple of minutes and proved effectual. There has been absolutely no cause for Observer's letter, and I wonder he had the impudence to write it. Songs such as "Sing me to Sleep" and "Nancy Lee," have never been sung in the building.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I have seen Observer's letter in your issue of to-day and desire to correct several inaccuracies therein. Your correspondent's aural faculties are somewhat at fault.

I presume he must be referring to the "sing song" which took place on Tuesday of last week in Chambers next door to the Y. M. C. A. Building, as I personally heard each of the items mentioned by him, together with many others, being yelled by several men's voices to a very forceful and discordant pianoforte accompaniment. I can certainly say positively that two of the items mentioned by your correspondent have never been heard in the Y. M. C. A. Chambers within the last twelve months at least.

Your correspondent's optical faculties may also be equally at fault, but I am confident that a note to the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with some indication as to the locality of the rooms occupied by the offending residents—if there be any such in that building—will have the effect of immediately remedying the subject complained of. You will recognize that it is a matter of impossibility for the authorities to assume the point of observation used by Observer, and which has beyond any shadow of doubt deceived his ears at any rate.

FAIR PLAY.

2nd May.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In July 1908 you were good enough to publish a letter I addressed to you giving some facts and figures about the Cotton Yarn production and trade of India and of Japan. I may trouble you later with some further statistics on the subject when I can get both sets of figures up to the end of last year.

Meantime as the condition of the Spinning Industry in Bombay is a matter of perennial interest to many of your readers, I should like to say a few words about the consumption of our yarn in China. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee, in his interesting address at the Mill-Owners' Association annual meeting on Thursday last, showed that our yarn exports to China in 1909 were 15·57 per cent. in excess of those of 1908, but neither he nor any other speaker tackled the question of consumption of our yarn in China, and it is really with this that the trade is mostly concerned. In the following table I give the Yarn Shipments from Bombay to Hongkong and Shanghai from 1900 to the 31st March 1910, and the off-take or removal from the stocks at those ports during the same period. (Hundreds 000 omitted.)

Year.	Shipped 400 lb. Bales.	Off-take 400 lb. Bales.
1900	246	356
1901	553	484
1902	555	563
1903	616	607
1904	470	479
1905	648	553
1906	607	520
1907	419	607
1908	437	514
1909	510	477
1910	119	94 (Jan.-Mch.)
Total...	5,180	5,254
Stock unsold and uncleared 21-12-99	201	Stock unsold and uncleared. 31-3-10 101
in transit Dec. 99	23	in transit 31-3-10 48
	5,403	5,403

It will thus be seen that though the shipments in 1909 increased the actual consumption fell off, the decrease being doubtless due to the fact that high prices tend to check consumption, and, further, that the mere figures of shipments from Bombay are insufficient to indicate the state of our yarn trade in the Far East. The stock of 101,000 bales unsold and uncleared at Hongkong and Shanghai on the 31st March last is higher by 10,000 bales than the average of 1909 but it is "lower" to "much lower," than the average monthly stocks of Bombay yarn in those ports in any years since 1897 with the exception of 1908-9. The maximum stock was 322,000 bales in December 1906 and the minimum 38,000 bales in October 1908. The present stocks represent from 2 to 3 months normal off-take only, and we have not yet reached the period of the year when the heaviest clearances may be expected. Only thrice during the past 17 years have maximum clearances taken place before April and four times later on in the year they have made the respectable total of over 80,000 bales in a month.

Although, therefore, shipments now going forward are in excess of off-take, stocks in China are still relatively speaking small, and there is nothing disquieting so far in the volume they have attained.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Bombay, 30th April.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd May.

390—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

391—Bugle Practice—To-day, Tuesday 3rd inst.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p m (S. T.)

392—Prize Distribution—Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Prize Distribution of "F" Coy is postponed to Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A few light falls of rain have occurred in the extreme North and a well-marked disturbance is now affecting Kashmir. Rain has fallen locally in Assam and isolated falls are reported from Burma and the Peninsula. Principal amounts: Silchar, Cherrapoonji and Mysore one inch ; Cochin a half.

The temperature has risen over the greater part of Northern India and is now normal or only in slight defect.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the extreme North, a few falls in Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess in the extreme north and at Multan and in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature is everywhere lower than usual, the deficiency at Rawalpindi amounting to 15 ° ; the minimum is also in slight defect at Rawalpindi, Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and while it is now nearly normal during the day, it is still in slight defect at night in the area of clear skies.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jacobabad; the minimum is lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and West Central India, and contains the average amount of moisture in Kathiawar. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0·27" of rain and Nagpur 0·11". Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in the northern half of the division, but is in excess in the southern half. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at most stations. The minimum is also slightly lower than usual at some stations in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain, generally associated with thunderstorms, has fallen in south Malabar, the south Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (1st)	78·1	70·1	...	14·63
Jask	85·3	71·3	...	7·65
Muskat (1st)	96·3	81·6	...	2·69
Multan	96·8	67·5	...	1·80
Rawalpindi	79·9	58·9	...	9·60
Lahore	94·4	70·2	...	5·85
Sirsa	100·3	67·6	...	2·04
Ambala	99·5	69·4	...	3·14
Delhi	100·2	76·7	...	3·06
Agra	103·5	78·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri	103·8	71·5	...	0·98
Jhansi	104·5	79·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	103·0	70·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	103·1	71·0	...	1·41
Jacobabad	102·1	74·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·0	74·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	98·9	73·2	...	1·90
Jaipur	104·2	71·1	...	1·61
Kotah	106·5	79·1	...	0.97
Bhuj	102·6	71·0	...	?
Dwarka	85·8	78·2	...	0·56
Veraval	83·6	74·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	102·1	72·5	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	106·7	76·5	...	1·04
Surat	103·1	75·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	108·6	76·2	...	0·48
Deesa	106·3	74·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	103·0	70·8	...	0·13
Indore	100·6	73·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	100·8	77·3	...	1·67
Saugor	99·6	79·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	104·1	77·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	103·2	80·6	...	0·60
Akola	105·7	73·1	0·27	5·63
Amraoti	100·8	75·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	100·1	75·8	0.11	5·24
Chanda	106·5	76·0	...	0·03
Raipur	96·7	77·6	...	4·19
Bombay	89·9	78·1	...	...
Ratnagiri	87·3	78·4	...	...
Mormugao	88·5	78·7	...	...
Karwar	89·3	79·0	...	1·55
Malegaon	105·4	73·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	100·9	75·0	...	2·09
Poona	101·0	72·8	...	...
Sholapur	104·3	78·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	102·2	75·2	...	0·41
Belgaum	97·3	66·1	...	2·22
Aurangabad	102·7	76·2	...	1·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	99·9	73·7	0·18	0·21
Hyderabad	99·3	76·7	...	0.12
Mangalore	91·8	75·3	...	2·44
Calicut	91·3	76·1	...	11·47
Cochin	91·2	77·3	0·60	16·93
Colombo	88·0	74·0	...	21·38
Masulipatam	92·5	76·5	...	0·47
Bellary	103·0	77·3	...	1·38
Cuddapah	104·2	82·1	...	0·02
Madras	93·0	77·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	91·3	65·3	0·02	0·71
Coimbatore	94·9	71·3	...	4·10
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·3	...	4·61
Negapatam	90·0	84·0	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd May was 29·903 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE building of the British battleship conqueror has begun at the shipyard of Messrs Beardmore and Co., of Dalmuir. The Conqueror will be of 22,500 tons displacement and 545ft. long. Her gun power will be concentrated so that all will be available for broadside firing. In every respect she will be a substantial advance on the Colossus, which was lunched two or three weeks ago.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE MOST HEALTHY DRINK OF THE HOT SEASON.

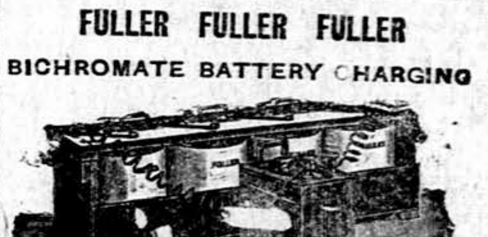
WELCH'S DELICIOUS GRAPE JUICE.

This Grape Juice is the best of all drinks in these hot days. It is a refrigerant, cooling the blood because of the little effort required for its absorption.

A wine glass of this Grape Juice satisfies the thirst where several glasses of other liquid leave the mucous membrane of mouth and throat still parched and the stomach overloaded.

OBTAINABLE AT
J. EDULJI & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists & General Merchants, etc.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor, sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitalai, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2, per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired function.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
REYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Hunt	Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 2.

Achledister	2820	Gatt	W & A Graham & Co
Africa	1302	Chappel	M M & Co
Afghanistan	2848	Biault	M M & Co
Assaye	4359	Jones	P & O S N & Co
Corinth	2369	Chadwick	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgeway	F Finlay & Co
Calliope	2498	Knot	
Dumra	762	Manley	M M & Co
Exmoor	2296	Dunbar	L'pool W&A G & Co
Feliciana	2164	Falek	T Morrison & Co
Gerd	751	Anderson	F F Campbell & Co
Hurst	2997	Moody	W & A Graham & Co
Harpley	2565	Folster	W&A Graham & Co
Hooseinee	993	Hughes	B & P S N & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	T Morrison & Co
Itria	3420	Fenwick	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Moshtari	1109	Watson	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nairang	2862	Crebbin	T Morrison & Co
Naseri	911	Micre	B & P S N & Co
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	James Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Seirstand	617	Larsen	F F Campbell & Co
Stella	1774	Vodnica	A L S N & Co
Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	N Y Kaisha
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wardha	2551	Archdeacon	M M & Co
Yockmoor	2286	Rigby	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lady Lewis	2145	Provó	Genoa	6-5	J Mackintosh & Co
B Cloutshaw	3083	Smith	Hull	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	6-5	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra	3054	Henderson	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
G Henry R James	1974	Mogg	Hamburg	4 5	Killick Nixon & Co
M Harlyn	2223	Bird	Hull	5 5	W & A Graham & Co
N Spanish Prince	4218	Jones	Philadelphia	3-5	W & A Graham & Co
O Naderi	1169	Gore	Zanzibar	30 4	B & P S N Co
P Adamsturm	3158	Seibji	Hamburg	5-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Lawmoor	2560	Pippest	London	7 5	The Bombay & Co Ld
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Westmoor	2341	Waddle	Garston	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	8-5	W & A Graham and Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14 5	Killick Nixon and Co
5 Edernian	2284	Roberts	Genoa	10-5	James Mackintosh and Co
8 Coniston Water	2832	Jones	Dunkirk	4 5	T Morrison & Co
9 Politician	4737	Watson	Hull	14 5	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Quiloa	1231	Anderson	N F	N F	M M & Co
13 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	7'5	P & O S N & Co
16 Haigh Hall	3069	Davison	Antwerp	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
Offside P					
Humayun	2155	Beard			B & P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Naseri s	Micre	Buschra, Apl 15
	Gerd s	Anderson	Bangkok, Apl 12
	Nairang s	Crebbin	Calcutta, Mar 31
	Dumra s	Manley	Buschra, Apl 23
	Assaye s	Jones	Shanghai, Apl 12
	Calliope s	Knot	Calcutta, Apl 20
	Moshtari s	Watson	Jeddah, Apl 18
	Yockmoor s	Rigby	Calcutta, Apl 16

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Goalpara s	Whythead	Persian Gulf
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
,, Naseri for Persian Gulf.
,, Yorkmoor for Liverpool, etc.
,, Harperley for Liverpool, etc.
,, Quiloa for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
29	Mortlake	Cardiff
29	Sangola	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgref, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 30th April.

The P and O steamer Delta, left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on April 30.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 1st instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	18
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	10	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	6	10
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	12
Total	40	41	116
This day last year	59	59	143

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 2nd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	86	75	19
B	113	102	9
B	119	150	22
C	91	38	10
D	91	74	8
[illegible]	89	10	1
E	68	94	13
F	82	7	2
G	49	5	1
Total	788	555	85
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,343

According to statistics issued by the Central Jewish Statistical Bureau, at Berlin, the Jewish population of the world amounts to 11,625,656.

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STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
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Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1910.

A RECENT EDUCATION COMMISSION.

In June last a Commission was appointed in Baroda, under the presidentship of Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to enquire into the question of education in that State in all its aspects and to suggest the lines on which its future development should proceed. That report has now been issued and from it the Bombay Educational Department may perhaps gather a few useful hints. The Commission has come to the conclusion that the system of free compulsory primary education is a boon to his Highness' subjects, and should be persevered with and extended. The Commissioners recognise that popular co-operation cannot be expected at the outset, in view of the fact that the association of the element of compulsion with education is an idea entirely novel to India ; but they believe that with the advance of general knowledge and the formation of a more numerous educated class, popular opposition, the outcome of ignorance, will gradually disappear. At the same time the Commissioners are bound to admit that the system at present does not rest on a sound basis. Many villages have no schools, the masters are not adequately paid, the great majority of schools are not provided with buildings, and although the amount of money laid out has been great, considerable further expenditure is called for. For even assuming that some of the villages without schools, 1,128 in number, are served by schools in the neighbourhood, there are still many villages, which under the Compulsory Code, ought to be provided with schools at once. It appears there is no use expecting villagers to make any voluntary effort towards the upkeep of schools or the payment of teacher though one of the Commissioners pertinently remarks : "I have not yet entirely lost faith in the system of voluntary contributions from the villagers. The institution of a village schoolmaster is a part and parcel of the ancient village community and it may yet survive the introduction of compulsory free education if endeavour is made to work it properly." However the Commission consider the scale of pay, just sanctioned for elementary teachers in the Bombay Presidency, a satisfactory criterion, though with this increase they would demand higher qualifications and would avoid transfers as much as possible, being the cause of much complaint and discontent.

In view of the present stage of Municipal development, the lethargy and even opposition on the part of the average dweller in towns to municipalities and to their corporate labours, the Commissioners found it impossible to make any definite recommendation as to the share in the maintenance and control of schools within municipal limits which should be undertaken by municipalities, but they think that just as Local Boards will undertake a measure of responsibility for the rural schools of the State, so the municipalities should to some extent control and finance schools within urban limits. It is found in enforcing attendance at schools the State meets with some difficulty now and again. Some parents deliberately disobey the law, preferring to pay the small monthly fine to losing the wages earned by the child in factory or mill. Such deliberate contumacy should be most severely dealt with, the Commissioner thinks, and urges that legislation shall prevent the employment of children of the school-going age in mills, factories, or in work of such a nature as to prevent attendance at school, and in order further to strengthen the hands of the Educational Department, penalties under the Child Marriage Act should be increased so as to form a more satisfactory deterrent. It has been found that an increase of severity on the part of the fining officer has been followed by an improvement in the attendance at schools. Notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the State may now safely raise the compulsory standard. They think that for boys the standard should be raised to the fourth, the age for girls to eleven and the standard to the fourth, though they recognise that considerable caution is necessary in extending the element of compulsion to female education. Several changes in the curriculum are recommended. The Commissioners would drop English and Sanskrit, and religious teaching, though as regards the last of these subjects, half the Commission would introduce it at Standard V. But by all it is hoped that the Education Department will impress on all under its orders the paramount necessity of developing in the minds of the children, with whom they come in contact, ideals of morality, reverence and respect through the media of the ordinary every day work.

The Commission, "in common with the great majority of those who have studied the subject," feels that it is unfortunate that the youth of the country, should be forced to imbibe the ideas and facts at the basis of a sound general education through a foreign language—this, by the way, in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular schools. They think that an effort should be made by the Universities of India to give far more attention to the development of the vernaculars as it is obvious that much of the crude, ill-digested thought and expression of thought, which is marked by those who come much into contact with the Indian student, arises from the fact that the home language differs from the academic language. They find a considerable amount of discontent among the non-graduate numbers of the English Education Department arising from the closing of the fifth grade of service to them. This discontent they regard as inevitable. The circumstances which lead to the employment of numbers of non-graduate numbers of the Department are now passing away with the advent of large numbers of graduates willing to serve on the terms offered. The report is an eminently practical one and has suggestions to make on every possible point of education, and among them we would draw attention to those concerning the teaching of ethics. The Commissioners believe that the reading series now in use contains many lessons conveying such ideas which may well be made the ground of appeal to his students by a thoughtful teacher. It is unnecessary, they consider, to introduce any special text-book on ethics, or to insist on the appropriation of one or two hours in the time-table for the teaching of these ideas. They should be conveyed through the channels of ordinary every day work ; and the necessity of dwelling on moral ideas in the course of his work should be impressed on every teacher in the service of the Department. "The authorities will know how to deal with a teacher who neglects this duty or whose personality is not fitted for it." But a point which two members of the Commission regard as more essential than any other is the necessity of reducing school hours and of feeding the children, as to expect them to go without food from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m., and expect them to work hard in school and do gymnastics afterwards is "nothing less than monstrous" though the Hindu Shastras do not allow more than two meals a day.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND. BOTH the Duma and the Finnish Diet have referred the Government Bill regulating the relations between Russia as the suzerain State and Finland as an autonomous Province of the Empire, to Committees for consideration. The very able leader of the Finnish agitators, M. Mechelin, in an interview declares that Finland will reject the proposals of Russia, while the Finnish Press is busy sounding the tocsin as usual. The relations between the two countries, as accepted in Russian official circles on the basis of the authentic acts and laws regulating these regulations, are compared to those between Great Britain and Canada for example. What the Finnish agitators claim and endeavour to prove by producing every kind of evidence, save only the authentic texts of the original acts, is that the relations are those between, say, Scotland and England, that is, a free union. The text of the original Russian, which is the only official text, says "annexed" in the passage relied on to support this claim : but the word (prisoedinjaetsja) has been rendered by the Finnish Separatists into Finnish, Swedish, German, French and English as "united" (soedinjaetsja). The contentions of Finnish agitators now being brought prominently before the world have been in preparation for over a generation past, and it is not too much to say that the preparations, for the most part, are of the kind referred to here, intentional mistranslations and other forms of manipulating evidence of the non-existent. As the official paper, the "Rossia," very pertinently remarks to-day : "Finland, according to even the most forward school of Finnish politic-mongers, is only an autonomous State organisation, which makes it quite clear that there is no question of Finland as an independent State or even as a State at all." Yet this last is the contention trumpeted abroad by Finnish Separatists in the Press.

The hysterical opposition offered by the Cadet leader Professor Miljukov in the Duma to the introduction of the Bill, has been echoed by the Finnish Press. Russia does not deny that Finland has a perfect right to her "provincial autonomy," but it must be perfectly understood that it is only a "provincial autonomy" and is not, as it never was or could be, the autonomy of an independent State. Finland never was a State, and no arguments based upon mistranslations and garbled texts of Russian authentic acts will suffice against the plain evidence of these acts to show that any Russian Autocrat ever made an autonomous State of Finland. There is a very striking resemblance between the methods of argument and the arguments themselves put forward by the Finnish agitators, who are acting in the interests of the original owners of the soil, the Swedes, and do not fairly represent the whole population of Finland, and those which Great Britain learned to smart under some years ago when the Transvaal was engaged in seeking sympathy all over the world against the action of the State whose suzerainty was disputed. Finnish agitators are now disputing, by means of carefully selected, garbled and mistranslated documents, the suzerainty of Russia, and adding thereto some of the modes of wholesale vilification so well exemplified by Dr. Leyds of notorious and sinister memory. Russia has her Transvaal just a score of miles from the gates of her capital, a fact that should be remembered by those too ready with futile sympathy for the politicians engaged in stumping Europe just now and for long past.

AUDIBLE RAILWAY SIGNALS. AN experiment of considerable interest to all Railways is now to be undertaken by the Great Western Railway Company. For some years they have made experimental use on branch lines of audible signals in engine cabs and with considerable success. They have never yet however been tempted to try the reliability of such signals on lines over which much traffic is running. Lately, however, they have been so convinced of their effectiveness that they have decided to use them over an important section of the main line, and have received the permission of the Board of Trade to do so. The section between Paddington and Slough has been chosen, and this will also involve a complete installation on the four running-roads between Paddington and Reading. The audible cab signal apparatus used by the Company seems to have given the best result of the various different sorts which have been experimentally tried on various railways in the United Kingdom, and not only will it help to solve the fog signal difficulty, saving the peculiarly trying work of the fog signalmen, but also go a long way towards overcoming another difficulty in regard to the distant signals. These signals are easily distinguishable by day owing to the use of the swallow-tail arm on them, but at night in certain cases it is not so easy, as they show an ordinary red or green light just like a home or starting signal. When the distant arm of one section is fitted on the same post as the advance starting arm of another section it is apt to cause confusion or unnecessary delay. Several devices have been tried, in the way of lighting up distant signals at night to make them easily distinguishable as such, but so far they have not gone beyond the experimental stage. If after extended trial on their main lines the Great Western Railway find the cab signals thoroughly successful, no doubt distant signals can be done away with in their present form, a cab signal being substituted. Objection to audible signals has been raised by some engineers on the ground that the drivers may gradually come to rely too much upon them, and thus keep a less careful look-out ahead. This question of course can only be settled by the test of regular use, but the Great Western Company can hardly have had any such experience in their branch line experiments if they are now prepared to make a complete installation of the new signals on a section of their line which carries the heaviest traffic.

AFRICAN COTTON. THE prospects of the British Cotton Growing Association's work continue to be promising. The money for their new fund, which is to be expended on the development of cotton planting in Africa, is coming in remarkably well. Including promises by the manufacturers' associations, there remains £39,241, only to be raised, and of this amount it is expected that the contribution which the operatives have agreed to make will amount to £30,000, leaving less than £10,000 to make the fund of £250,000 complete. Subscriptions, it is reported, are coming in satisfactorily, and during the month of March £16,000 was received. Reports from Africa are of a most encouraging kind. Prospects in Rhodesia are believed to be very favourable, and the announcement that the British South Africa Company will take up 5,000 shares in the Association and co-operate in the work in its territory has been received with the greatest satisfaction. In Lagos, the sales of cotton, it is true, are considerably lower than in the abnormal season of last year, but show a substantial rise over the figures for 1908, while in Uganda the purchases of cotton have very much increased during the past six months, and keen competition among the firms buying has raised the price to 8d. per pound delivered in Liverpool. Too severe competition at the present stage, it is hoped to discourage. It is feared that when prices fall again a good many of the natives may abandon their interest in the crop, and thus handicap the industry.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod as temporary Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court.

SIR G. S. MURRAY of the Mercantile Bank of India arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. s. s. "Assaye" from Ceylon and the Far East.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Port Trust, Madras, goes home on leave about the middle of this month.

A HOME Office return just issued states that 874 persons of alien birth were naturalized or re-admitted as British subjects last year.

AN Athens correspondent learns from a good source that a group of American capitalists, with the support of the United States Government, has made proposals to Greece relative to a loan. This news furnishes further proof of the growing interest that the United States is taking in European affairs, and notably those on the Levant.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Married Immigrants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, APRIL 18.

THE election campaign is over, but the anxiety of voters and candidates as to the results of the contests will continue for some days longer. The issues have been very much the same in every instance, but in the Federal arena the "fusionists" managed to avoid the splitting of votes, so that the struggle was free from some of the complications which brought disaster to the Peake-Bulter Government. So far as the State elections are concerned, the outcome has been of such a character that neither side is quite sure of its ground. The ministerialists having lost two of their supporters by their own foolishness, have to vacate office, but the margin of advantage is so small that the Labour Party, who have now the upper hand, will be kept right through the period of their administration, after they have succeeded to the Treasury benches, in a state of trepidation and alarm. Should they elect one of their own number to the speakership, they will only have a majority of one vote in a full House, so that the illness or absence of a single individual would mean an equality of votes. They would not be able either to make any alteration in the Constitution without the assistance of the other side because they would not be able to command an absolute majority of the House of Assembly. Even should Sir Jenkin Coles be placed once more in the chair, they will only just be able to pass their Adult Suffrage Bill if every one of their number be present. It is true that Mr. Peake was in a somewhat worse position last year, because both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees belonged to his side, but he was in the position of being able to rely on the Labour Party for the passage of his more progressive measures, and on his own supporters to carry routine measures. The Labour Premier, however, in everything on which most stress is laid in his platform will be thrown upon the resources of his own party, while should a casual vacancy occurring in his ranks fail of being filled up by the electorate he would be almost compelled either to resign or to demand a dissolution, the results of which it would be very difficult to foresee. It remains to be seen whether when the Federal elections are over either Mr. Deakin or Mr. Fisher will be placed in the same unfortunate and embarrassing position. The margin between the polling strength of the two parties—Fusion and Labour—is very small both in this State and in the whole Commonwealth, and it only requires the fluctuation, of a few thousand votes to make all the difference between success and disaster. Indeed, a very few hundred votes would have sufficed to keep Mr. Peake in at the State election.

INVOLVED IMMIGRANTS.

One of the first official acts of the High Commissioner for Australia on his arrival in England was to take up the cudgels on behalf of Australian employers, who were accused by a "Times" correspondent of declining to employ married couples with families. The fact is that when certain occupiers of country property require the assistance of a married couple for a position they could not occupy if the woman had children to look after, the customary words "without encumbrance" are placed in the advertisement. It is thus indicated that it would be useless for a couple with a family to apply. As Sir George Reid put it, however, these cases are not so commonly used as to extend their significance into a general unwillingness to welcome married immigrants, and to say so is a gross injustice to Australians. The country wants workers and has plenty of room for them. Western Australia is crying out for wives for the working men, and it has been proved in other States that there is a strong demand for boy labour. By this it would appear that capable immigrants of both sexes, even if "encumbered" by children should not fear that Australian employers are endeavoring to promote race suicide. Mr. Deakin has pointed out that the assistance offered to married immigrants and their children is greater than that offered by any country seeking population. As to British arrivals who do not intend devoting their energies to agriculture there are plenty of pastoralists willing to provide work for married men on their properties, and to find cottages and food for the wives and children in a large number of cases. Overseers, men in charge of certain paddocks, boundary-riders, and others employed on portions of the estate are usually married, and if their work is satisfactory they become well-paid and trusted emyloyes, whilst their positions carry with them certain privileges. In the agricultural areas, possibly, the chance permanent employment for married couples is not so enticing, for the simple reason that few farms are too large to be under the control of the owner, who is usually a family man himself. But at seed time and harvest there is always plenty of work to be done. And it has been emphatically stated that a dearth of farm labourers exists in most of the States because so many who engage in the labour for a few years are able to launch out as agriculturists themselves. This prospect alone should be sufficiently attractive to induce thousands of good farm labourers and their families to try their fortune in Australia. Land is so easily acquired and the terms of payment so moderate, compared with the conditions existing in other portions of the globe, that the settler in Australia, with ordinary good fortune coupled with industry, is on the high road to become fairly prosperous when he devotes his energies and experience in the direction of agriculture. There is money in everything connected with the land in Australia, and dairying, poultry-breeding, and fruit-growing, apart from the production of grain, are very profitable occupations in themselves. There is absolutely nothing to warrant the assertion that married couples of the right stamp are other than heartily welcome in this country, and, indeed, they have a certain chance of earning at least a comfortable livelihood.

RACECOURSE FATALITY.

There were two serious mishaps at Morphettville on Saturday on the occasion of Tattersall's Club meeting, and the direct result was the death of one of Australia's foremost lightweight riders, R. Sutherland, and the destruction of three horses, K.C., Sonata, and Steelbone. The jumper K.C., came to grief at the first fence in the Steeplechase, and this was one of the first mistakes he has ever made. The other mishap was unfortunately, of a more painful nature. Just after the huge field of 25 was started for the Trial Stakes it was noticed from the stand that a smash up had occurred in the centre of the field. Half of the horses were seen to be disorganised several jockeys were lying on the course, and others were limping to the enclosure, while riderless horses were careering in all directions along the back of the course. When the field returned to the weighing enclosure it was ascertained that no fewer than five horse had come to grief, and that many others had narrowly escaped falling. Prompt aid was rendered to the injured jockeys. Sutherland was the only lad at all injured, and as from the outset Dr. Mainwaring, who was in attendance, pronounced the case to be hopeless, a telegram was immediately sent to the lad's relatives in Melbourne indicating that he was very seriously injured. Every attention was accorded to the injured lightweight, but shortly after his admittance to the hospital he expired. Exactly how the accident happened there is no direct evidence. The stewards were prompt in instituting an inquiry, and nearly all the riders who took part were questioned, but the evidence of the lads threw little light on the cause of the mishap. There apparently was a great deal of jamming and sqeezing just after the big field jumped off, and it is assumed that Contrite (Sutherland's mount) either galloped on to the heels of another competitor or become jammed and lost control of her legs. She appeared to be one of the first if not actually the first to fall and in quick succession the others, Steelbone, Battle Bridge, Kookaroo and Sonata came to grief over her. It is surmised that one of the other horses jumped on to Sutherland while he was on the ground. He was conscious when picked up, and remained practically so to the end. Death was due to shock, coupled with rupture of one of his abdominal organs. Sutherland came from Western Australia at Easter to ride at the Cup meetings, and he was regarded as a particularly smart lightweight jockey. He was born in Victoria, and although he learned to ride in the sister State under the guidance of the Flemington trained, R. Bradfield, he gained most of his success in Western Australia, where he was in the front rank of jockeys. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and was popular with owners and sportsmen, and general regret was heard on all sides when his death was announced. All the flags at Morphettville were immediately lowered to half-mast. The racehorses Steelbone and Sonata both broke their legs as the result of the accident, and were destroyed.

NATIVE RISING IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Some time ago news was received from German New Guinea that an elaborate plot by natives to kill all the missionaries had been frustrated, and that the ringleaders had been captured and taken to Herbertshohe. About a year ago a Roman Catholic missionary at Monumbo, near Potsvanhaven, communicated with Dr. Hahl, Governor-General of New Guinea, asking him to take steps to repress the practice of polygamy among the natives which he said practically amounted to manslaughter. The natives were warned, but persisted, and a few months ago the Governor decided to punish them. In the events which followed the steamer Star, of the German New Guinea Company, played an important part. Captain Bank told an interesting story to the resident magistrate at Frederick Wilhelmshaven. He embarked on the Star, taking with him a punitive expedition for Monumbo, where, on arrival, it was found that the natives had disappeared. The party returned to Frederick Wilhelmshaven, where the destruction of the village aroused the younger members of the community. The natives re-built their village, but continued to carry out their old practice. The resident magistrate, with a dozen soldiers, again boarded the Star, but when he got to Nonumbo the natives had again disappeared. The soldiers were left at the village with orders to try to catch the natives and make them construct roads to connect the mission station with the station of the German New Guinea Company. The resident magistrate returned to the village in 14 days with 12 more soldiers. The magistrate intended to proceed along the coast to Frederick Wilhelmshaven. He started with his soldiers, but returned in the afternoon with the alarming intelligence that the natives had risen in revolt. Through the agency of friendly natives the Roman Catholic mission station at Monumbo had ascertained that the natives had agreed upon a simultaneous massacre of missionaries, the resident magistrate and his party, and settlers of the district. The plot was just discovered in time. The natives had arranged a combined attack with a great deal of cunbing. No move was to be made until the resident magistrate had got to Hastefeldhaven, where he simply would have been crushed by the natives. When the attack had been made on the magistrate the natives had arranged that big fires should be lighted, the smoke from which would be the signal for the natives to attack the mission station at Monumbo. When the missionaries had been murdered another fire would have given the natives at Postvanhaven the signal to attack the German New Guinea Company's station at that place. Another fire would have been the signal for attacks to be made on the company's station at Nubia and on settlers at Agar.

MELBOURNE'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Movements are already afoot in different suburbs to relieve Melbourne of the paralysing weight represented by its absurd system of municipal overgovernment. The question will come before to-night's meeting of the Northcote town council, and as there is always a party in favour of letting things alone it is expected that there will be lively proceedings. Northcote, which is heavily in debt, and has shockingly bad roads, is unhappy in the possession of no fewer than fifteen patriotic councillors, more than double the number that would be required to manage much more effectively the affairs of Northcote, Preston and Brunswick combined. The ratepayer can always find a councillor but at present he is more concerned to find a decent bit of asphalt or road metal. As a first step to a larger amalgamation it is proposed to conbine the East and Central wards, thus sending three councillors to the right-about at once. The South ward has three councillors to represent 1,300 ratepayers and a valuation of £27,140, while the East and Central wards have six representatives for 1,120 ratepayers and a valuation of £24,549 between them. The movement to effect amalgamation is a step in the right direction, but it would be much better to abolish the whole of the wards, reduce the number of councillors to half a dozen, or fewer, and enter into negotiations with neighbouring councils to place the whole of their affairs under one management. Keen local interest is taken in the proceedings, for in this, as in nearly all the municipalities, the method of distributing revenue, loans funds and Government subsidies, is as unjust as clashing interests and municipal and governmental log-rolling can make it.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Monthly reports are received by the Defence department from the officers who are sent annually to India to undergo a special course of training. In his latest communication Colonel Fiewell Smith, a Queensland officer, states that frequent galls are received by Australian horses imported into India for artillery work owing to the breast harness rubbing against the brands on the shoulder. Major-General Hoad, who has had this matter under consideration, has reported to the Minister of Defence that this is a question of material importance to the military forces of the Commonwealth, as breast harness is being substituted for collar harness in Australia, and steps should be taken to induce breeders to brand their horses in some place, preferably the neck or rump, where the harness will not touch the brand. The Minister has recommended the Prime Minister to draw the attention of the different State Premiers to this matter, so that the stock breeders of the States may take whatever action they may deem desirable.

BENCH AND BAR.

Judge Box made some sharp comments in the Melbourne Court of General Sessions yesterday on the neglect of barristers to appear in connection with cases in which they were engaged. Several applications had been made to his Honour to have their cases put down at the bottom of the list. This favor was mostly desired by the barristers in order to suit their own convenience, they "having business elsewhere." "It is all very well," his Honor remarked, for counsel to make these applications. Such requests, however are becoming too frequent. The[illegible] are plenty of barristers, surely. I could point [illegible] quite a number of legal practitioners who would [illegible] quite willing and who would certainly be [illegible] competent to conduct any cases which mig[illegible] entrusted to them. I cannot, for the life of [illegible] any sound reason why I should assist barr[illegible] forming what I may call a close corporati[illegible]

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in various parts of [illegible] new being investigated by the Co[illegible] Bureau of Statistics. To this end the [illegible] wealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) is [illegible] hear from persons willing to keep a record [illegible] household expenses from July I next till J[illegible] 1911, the year of the census. Persons who [illegible] their names will be supplied with a suitabl[illegible] pared book in which to keep the record, w[illegible] when completed, is to be placed in the env[illegible] provided and posted to the Commonwealth Sta[illegible] cian, Melbourne. Postage will be paid by [illegible] Census Bureau. This method of determining the cost of living has been adopted in other countries, records being supplied by large numbers of citizens. The British Board Trade obtained 5,046 in response to an enquiry made in Germany, the United States authorities received 11,156 in 1901, and the German Imperial Statistics Bureau carried out a very thorough investigation of the matter in 1907. All information furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician will be treated as confidential, and to ensure secrecy those who keep the expenses books need not disclose their names. It is believed that a sufficient number of persons will be willing to keep the necessary record, and that public spirit in this matter will prove to be as strong in Australia as in other countries.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEGOTIATIONS between "Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge," says the "New York American," have reached such a stage as to make an athletic meeting at Queen's Club, London, in July practically certain.

MR. WALTER WINANS has just made a world's record in pistol shooting in Paris Competing for the annual Championship of France for duelling pistol shooting, under duelling conditions, that is, standing at 25 metres (27·3 yards) from a "man" target and snap shooting, under 2 secs. each shot, Mr. Winans scored 116 out of a possible 120. The twenty-four shots landed in or just touched the heart of the target, twenty being in the centre of the heart.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE PASS.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

OTHER DISTRICTS PACIFIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief reports that the Albanians in the Kachanik Pass made a most desparate resistance, and many were left dead and wounded. A large number of prisoners was taken.

It is believed that the back of the insurrection has been broken, as the Albanians in other districts are dispersing and returning to their homes.

The latest unofficial reports state that the Turks lost one hundred and the Albanians five hundred in the fighting, which lasted thirteen hours.

LABOUR DAY IN LONDON.

Demonstration in Hyde Park.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Fifteen thousand people, including two thousand children from the Socialist Sunday Schools, marched in the Labour Day procession to Hyde Park, where altogether forty thousand were assembled. The usual speeches were delivered, and resolutions were carried. The proceedings were most orderly.

MAY DAY IN PARIS.

Demonstrations a Fiasco.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The May Day demonstrations in Paris were a fiasco. The mass meeting arranged by the Labour Confederation in the Bois de Boulogne was abandoned in view of the decision of the Government not to allow processions to the meeting, and to an overwhelming display of strength by the military and the police. Demonstrations in the provinces were of an uneventful character.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE GOES TO ITALY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Mr. Lloyd-George, accompanied by the Master of Elibank and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, has left for Italy.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has left Amsterdam for Copenhagen.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The Railway Loans.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Knox, speaking at a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at Buffalo, said diplomacy and trade must go hand in hand. He referred to American participation in the Chinese railway loans and said "it is political in its bearing on our treaty rights, and essential to the prosperity of our commerce in the Chinese Empire."

COTTON TRADE CONFERENCE.

roposed Reduction of Wages.

LONDON, MAY 2.

ference of cotton employers and ope- Manchester to-day will discuss the eduction in wages. The Con- to be protracted, but is not ettlement, men regarding justifiable.

OTTIE COLLINS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

announced of the comedienne, of "Tarara-boom-deay" fame.

MMANDER PEARY ACHES ENGLAND.

clines to Discuss Dr. Cook.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Commander Peary, with his family and Captain Bartlett, has arrived at Plymouth. Interviewed by Reuter's representative, he declined to discuss Dr. Cook's claim. He said he had achieved the aim of his life, and finished the field work in the Arctic. He regretted the failure of America to raise funds for the Antarctic expedition.

THE LATE MR. WALTER'S ESTATE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The late Mr. Walter left £287,403.

[Mr. Walter was a member of the family who have been for so many years associated in proprietorship of the "Times" newspaper.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Death is announced of Major-General Hart-Synnot.

THE VETO BILL.

Serious Ministerial Split.

PROPHESIED BY THE "DAILY NEWS."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

While the Liberal papers unanimously approve the operative clauses of the Parliament Bill the "Daily News" declares the preamble will arouse serious disagreement between the Ministerialists, especially certain phrases which are an indication that the proposed restrictions on the House of Lords are imposed only pending the establishment of a new second Chamber. The "Daily News" emphasises that what has been won must be considered as won definitely. Such a preamble would furnish a potent weapon to the Conservatives if victorious.

The Unionist papers describe the preamble as a shameless piece of hypocrisy. The Bill means the burial of the reputations of Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, who by accepting such a worthless pledge have betrayed the great principle for which they held out. They denounce the powers conferred on the Speaker and the exclusion of appeal to the Courts.

CREWE BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Bye-election in the Crewe division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Tomkinson has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Maclaren, Liberal......... 7,639
Mr. Welsford, Unionist......... 6,041
(No change.)

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left for Bombay, at 1 p. m., to-day.

REORGANISATION IN BENGAL.

Executive Council Involves Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The Government of Bengal has now seriously taken up the question of the reorganisation of the various Departments, as the present system of working has to be considerably changed by the introduction of an Executive Council in the Government. Sir Edward Baker is busily engaged in an examination of the working of the Board of Revenue, as this Department will be completely transformed with a Financial Commissioner at its head. An official announcement is expected very soon.

HOT WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The cold wave and light rain, which were characteristic of the weather in Northern India during last week, have disappeared, and have done little or no damage to the wheat crop. Hot weather has set in, but it is feared that the long spell of cold weather may delay the advance of the monsoon this year.

IMPERIAL QUESTIONS RE-EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The Government of India are now re-examining all the questions which came up in one form or another before the Viceroy's Legislative Council last cold weather. This will enable the Supreme Government to take what further action may be considered necessary and desirable.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Amendment Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The proposal to amend and consolidate the Indian Penal Code is now under discussion, and it may be taken as practically settled that a small Committee will be appointed to undertake the work.

STUDENTS' HOSTELS IN CALCUTTA.

Important Changes Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

It is understood that the Calcutta University authorities are now in communication with the local Government in connection with the question of proper residences for the students in Calcutta. It is believed that orders will shortly be issued making some important amendments in the existing system of hostels for students.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY GRADUATE ARRESTED.

Charged with Sedition.

(FROM OUR CORREESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 2.

On a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, the City Police have arrested Harri Ragunath Bhagvat, a graduate of the Bombay University, and owner of a printing press in the city known as the "Bande Mataram" Printing Press, on a charge of exciting disaffection against the Government established by law in British India among different classes of His Majesty's subjects under Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.

At the same press, recently, the police under a warrant took charge of a number of books which were subsequently proscribed by Government. The present proceeding against the accused is in connection with a book called "Bande Mataram" which was published and sold by the accused and which is said to contain highly seditious matter.

The accused not long ago was charged at Hubli by a merchant of that station with defamation and was taken down to that station on a warrant issued. He managed to wriggle out of this trouble by tendering an unconditional apology and was discharged and was not long free when he is now to stand his trial before the District Magistrate for publication of the seditious book.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Madras Mahajana Sabha's Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The annual meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held on Saturday evening at the Sabha premises. Mr. C. Karunakara Menon was in the chair. Mr. G. A. Natesan proposed that "The Madras Mahajana Sabha records its profound regret and deep indignation at the arbitrary action of the Transvaal Government in deporting to India 60 Indian subjects of His Majesty, several of whom were born or are domiciled in South Africa, and strongly but respectfully urges the Government of India to make all possible representations to the Imperial Government in order that relief may be brought to the Transvaal Indian community and that an end may be promptly put to an Imperial scandal that is doing numerous injury to imperial relations."

In moving the proposition Mr. Natesan observed that the matter related to the present crisis in the Transvaal. The proposition was of a non-controversial nature as the matter was one about which they would all admit that they should take immediate action. The resolution was seconded and unanimously carried. It was resolved to wire the resolution to the Government of India and to the Madras Government, and cable substance of the resolution to the Transvaal Indian Association.

The annual report was adopted and office-bearers were elected.

NEW POST OFFICE FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 2.

Owing to the inadequacy of accommodation for requirements of a post office the Government after some delay gave sanction for the erection of a new post office building which is now in the course of construction. The building, the foundations of which were laid in October last, situated on the plot of ground facing the Poona Hotel and adjoining the Telegraph Office, is a handsome structure designed by the Consulting Architect to the Government. The work is being carried on by the Public Works Department. There is ample accommodation for stamp vendors near the entrance vestibule which also holds the letter boxes. The main hall is a spacious apartment, the three sides of which contain counters with marble tops which gives the public more comfort in moving in and out than the present building. There are rooms for sorters, records and forms, while the west portion of the building has been reserved for the delivery and deposit departments. The Post Master is accommodated with residential quarters on the top floor. The cost of the building which is estimated at Rs. 1,03,462 will, it is said, be ready by the end of March next.

RECENT DOUBLE MURDER TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

On the 27th April the case of a double murder tragedy which occurred on the 8th April in the village of Kharal, about four miles from Daria Khan, came on for preliminary hearing in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate at Bhakkar. The hearing was held at Darya Khan, after the committing Magistrate had personally inspected the scene of the tragedy. The victims are a Hindu, aged 18 years, and wife of the murderer, aged 18 years. Accused admits having killed both the deceased and alleges as a reason that the act was committed by him under circumstances of grave provocation. The plea advanced by the accusee is that a criminal intimacy existed between the couple and he murdered them in a fit of passion. No witnesses have yet come forward to support accused's plea. Further hearing is postponed to the 17th instant.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Absconding Accused before the Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The Second High Court Criminal Sessions began to-day. There are in all nine cases. Taranath Roy Chowdhuri, absconding accused, in the Alipore bomb case will be tried at this Sessions under the Arms Act. The Crown prayed for a Special Jury, but Mr. Justice Brett, who is presiding, did not pass any orders.

COLLISION NEAR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

News has been received that No. 1 Up Train collided with a pilot engine near the Delhi station. One passenger is slightly injured and five coaches badly damaged. Through communication is resumed.

RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 2.

The Rajendrapur train dacoity case that had been adjourned on Thursday till to-day has been further postponed for a week owing to the illness of a juror. The case comes up on Monday next.

APPEAL UNDER ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

At High Court, to-day, Justices Harrington and Tennon admitted the appeal preferred by Bejoy Kumar Chuckerbutty, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi under the Arms Act and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was an employe under the Raja of Dighapatia and had a room in the palace which he used as his office. In the course of their search, the police found three revolvers, one pistol and six rifle bullets in that room concealed in a small tin biscuit box behind a mirror.

SALE OF BENTINCK'S BUILDING CONFIRMED.

Property of Arbuthnot and Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, to-day confirmed the sale of Bentinck's Buildings late property of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at Rs. 135,000, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil, being the purchaser.

SEDITIOUS NEWSPAPERS PROSCRIBED.

Patiala Maharajah's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala has issued a notification prohibiting importation into his State or deliberate possession or circulation of certain newspapers under penalty of prosecution according to law and practice of the State. Forty-three newspapers are in all proscribed, eleven being published in Bengal, including the "Amrit Bazaar Patrika," the "Indian Empire," the "Mussalman," the "Karnyogin," the "Sandhya," the "Basumati," the "Bangobasi," the "Hindi Bangobasi," nine in Bombay, including the "Mahrata," the "Hindu Punch," the "Rashtramata," the "Hindi Swaraj," the "Bhalati," the "Kesari," the "Kal," four in Madras, including "India," seven in Punjab, including the "Punjabee," the "Hindustan," and the "Akash Jhang Siyal."

THE RAMPUR FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

The difficulty and danger experienced in extinguishing the recent fire at Rampur Bashaher were increased by the fact that close to the scene of the conflagration there were stored several maunds of gunpowder which it was feared would explode at any moment. The troops who saved the town were the Faridkot Sapper Detachment of Malerkotla. The troops were a march or two behind at the time the fire occurred.

ASSESSMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

The Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has submitted to Government for sanction his orders on the assessment reports of the Mauza Delhi and Batala Tehsil of Gurdaspur.

ACCIDENT ON THE R.-M. RAILWAY.

Four Coolies Run Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

News has been received that on the R.-M. Railway, four coolies engaged in loading work were run over by a goods train on the 26th April.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

At the Calcutta Police Court, this morning, the Second Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Adolph Mayer, on behalf of Messrs. Roicher and Co., charged Mr. Warner, Superintendent of the Calcutta Corporation Slaughter House at Tangra, with defaming complainant's firm Roicher and Co., by stating to certain butchers that "complainant's firm had failed in business." The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Leave Concession to Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for India extending the European Leave Rules to Officers of the Opium Department after sixteen years' service in India.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Mr. Howard will temporarily act as Super intendent of Local Manufactures for Railways, Bombay, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Mr. Janson.

PROPOSED FEDERATION HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

With a view to raise funds necessary for the erection of the Federation Hall, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and other Bengalee leaders have made an appeal for funds and district leaders have been asked to raise local funds for this purpose.

ZAMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

There are two zamindars' associations in Bengal, the British Indian Association and the Landholders' Association. Since some time back attempts have been made to amalgamate these two associations. It is understood that the attempts have proved futile. The Associations could not see their way to make up differences.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto will entertain Sir Havey Adamson, Lieut.-Governor-elect of Burma, at a farewell dinner at the Viceregal Lodge, to-morrow evening.

PUNJAB TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Mr. Davie, of Messrs. Kelner and Co., has been elected Master of the Punjab Trades' Association for the ensuing year.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

As a result of the Railway accident near Delhi only one passenger, Mr. Mewling, contractor, Phillour, was hurt. He received an abrasion over the left eyebrow and cheekbone. His wound was immediately dressed and he continued his journey.

RANGOON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 2.

To-day, before Mr. Justice Ormond, Mr. L. Barlett applied for injunction against the members of the Rangoon Stock Exchange to restrain them from depriving him of the rights and privileges of membership of that institution under circumstances already reported. His Honour granted the injunction with costs.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

As the period of their stay in stay in camp progresses, the work of the Oxford and Cambridge contingents of the Officers' Training Corps becomes more advanced. The remarkable progress of the undergraduate soldiers is a striking object lesson of the value of education in quickening the general intelligence. On Thursday the Oxford men spent a long day on the Downs engaged in practising the maintenance of a line of communications between two armies. Transmitting stations were established at points far apart, and the whole day was spent in sending messages by various methods of signalling from one to the other. All sorts of communications likely to be sent on active service were despatched, and the work was carried on with great expedition and accuracy. The manner in which the work was carried out elicited warm commendation from the instructors in charge. The Cambridge contingent was equally hard at work in another direction. At half-past seven they rode off for practice in driving, drill, and battery manœuvre in preparation for the actual firing which they are to carry out next Monday and Tuesday. An important part of the day's work was the practice in selecting artillery position and in coming into action. Lieutenant Thornton was in command, and displayed a thorough knowledge of the principles which govern the employment of guns in the field. The position for the battery were selected with skill, and the guns brought into action with rapidity, and a clear appreciation of the requirements of the tactical situation. One point which struck me was the skill displayed in taking advantage of the cover afforded by the folds of the ground. There is not much natural cover on Salisbury Plain in the way of trees or undergrowth, but the deep rolling folds into which the chalky Downs have been worn provide low ground, where troops can move unseen. This was skilfully taken advantage of by the battery leader. Great attention was paid to coming into action in concealed positions, a method which was largely employed by the Japanese in the war with Russia and which will be very widely used by artillery in the wars of the future. By this system guns, while completely hidden from the enemy, are able to bring effective fire to bear upon them, though the gunners actually working the guns cannot see the object at which they are firing. In the next war troops will have the disagreeable experience of being assailed by artillery whose whereabouts will be entirely unknown. No flash or smoke will reveal its position, and the only evidence of its existence will be the burst and scream of the shrapnel as it decimates the bewildered and terror-stricken ranks. Application of fire by this method requires careful and well-trained gunners, but the Cambridge contingent showed that they had a sound knowledge of their duties.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

One cardinal guiding principle is laid down in connection with the Officers' Training Corps. It is that the aim of every University and public school which supplies a contingent for the corps must be to provide as many officers as possible for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army. The degree to which this end is attained will be the main consideration in deciding whether the corps as a whole or any individual contingent of it is giving the country an adequate return for the expenditure incurred in its administration and training. The Officers' Training Corps is an organisation entirely outside the regular military services of the Crown. Its contingents are in no way connected with the Territorial County Associations or the Special Reserve, but are controlled by the War Office and their training directed by the Chief of the General Staff, though the University and school authorities retain their ordinary powers of supervision and discipline. This latter provision is, of course, necessary because, while the Officers' Training Corps is a valuable feeder for the Army, and will become still more valuable as it develops, the military work of its members is subsidiary to their University or school studies. Although the contingents of the corps are independent of the local units of the Regular Army, the Special Reserve, and the Territorial Army, it is not the desire of the War Office authorities to prevent any relations between them. On the contrary, as the Training Corps is intended to become the principal source from which officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorials will eventually be drawn, Mr. Haldane and his military advisers hope that the relations between the Training Corps and Territorial and other units in their neighbourhood will be as close as is consistent with the fact that each organisation draws its income from a different source and that no Territorial County Association can be called upon to incur any expense in respect of the Officers' Training Corps. But, apart from this, the commanding officers of Territorial, Special Reserve, and Regular Army units are given a free hand and may arrange with Training Corps' contingents in their vicinity for participation in joint tactical exercises or other military training. They may lend material, provide technical instruction, give the use of rifle ranges or training-grounds or do anything of that nature which will improve the existing facilities for the benefit of the Officers' Training Corps. It is hoped that in this way a mutual comradeship and community of feeling may be established, and that as members of the Training Corps complete their scholastic studies and pass out from their 'alma mater' to their life-work they may take up commissions in the various branches of his Majesty's Army, and that the transition from the school or University corps may be as easy and natural as that from study to the adoption of a professional or a business career.

PREPARING FOR AN INVASION.

Few people actually realise how much work is done nowadays by officers and men in the Army, or how thoroughly they have all to devote themselves to mastering the technique, as well as the theory, of the profession of the soldier. Systems and methods are devised—if of any true value, to ensure success and ordinarily lessen labour. But all plans demand for perfection frequent practice by the individuals responsible for carrying out the duties placed upon them. So for the first time a test was made from Wednesday to Saturday last of the efficiency of the staff of the Supply and Transport Department of the Southern Command. Additional interest attached to the operations by reason of the fact that they were conducted in and over the actual area where the grand and combined Army manœuvres are to take place this year. Armies, even British armies, have come to realise that no force, and particularly an invading one, can be efficiently mobile if it has to depend solely upon its own supplies. Like others, we must draw as far as is practicable upon the country in which for the moment our forces are operating. To do so the officers must acquire sound knowledge of the districts to be traversed, their roads, means of transport, and available provision therein of all kinds. With that object the Southern Command Administrative Staff ride took place, and some thirty officers on nine motor-cars, engaged "nominally" behind their Army's cavalry screen, spied out the hostile land, marked down and "commandeered," or pretended to requisition—as would be done in war—whatever they held to be necessary for the troops. Statistics of roads, their condition, &c., and food stuffs were all accurately tabulated, and full reports have been made just as on service. Amongst those who went through the experience were General Sir Charles Douglas, who watched and directed the Administrative Staff, and Generals J. K. Trotter, Maxwell, Haking, and Whitehead. Everything was carried out, to sending official intimation (commands) to local authorities and individuals to prepare for the presence of troops. It is not now intended that an actual landing of troops from Ireland will be made on the Dorset coasts. Strangely enough, however, on Friday and Saturday one of our own war fleets, which included no fewer than eight battleships, appeared behind Portland breakwater, and thus gave unrehearsed verisimilitude to the Staff ride. The general idea of the whole scheme was that a White army of four divisions and three cavalry brigades had landed at Lyme Regis and Burton, and was advancing upon Gloucester, the capital of a supposed Brown land. An indecisive action had been fought between White and Brown armies near Yeovil. White was hampered by transport difficulties on land, and he wished to get supplies forward to sustain two reinforcing divisions with which he was going to return to the attack from Weymouth, and turn Brown out of his defences on the lines Chiselborough-Yetminster. The railways had been all destroyed (nominally), and a great strain was thus put upon the administrative staff to provide means to enable the White force to strike the blow. The whole area was gone over, and it is reputed White succeeded in the battle, gaining the famous Dorchester Camp, and thrusting Brown away to the northward.

HORSES FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Mr. Haldane this week received a deputation at the War Office from the Incorporated National Union of Horsed Vehicle Owners. The object of the deputation was to urge upon the Secretary for War the desirability of taking steps to encourage large owners of horses to co-operate with the War Office to ensure an adequate supply of seasoned horses in case of emergency. It was represented to Mr. Haldane that the present registration fee is so small that it would not compensate the horse owner for the dislocation of his business which would follow the enforced sale of his cattle to the War Office at the market price in the event of War. The deputation was introduced by Sir Francis Lowe, M.P. Mr. C. W. French, one of the speakers on behalf of the union, said that horses adapted for the requirements of the War Department were fast becoming obsolete, inasmuch as the London 'bus horses had practically dissappeared and seasoned horses suitable for the purpose were particularly scarce. Mr. Haldane mentioned the census now being taken of the horses throughout the country, and expressed the opinion that 500,000 horses were available for the use of the Army. It might be necessary to enforce the powers contained in the Army Act, which had been more or less dormant, and which enabled the War Office to ascertain where the suitable horses were, and to commandeer them in a case of emergency. He thought that would be more useful than to continue the present registration system. An increase of the registration fee, unless it was substantial, would not have the effect of retaining any more horses in the country than hitherto. Careful consideration would be given the proposals brought forward ; but no pledge could be given, nor could he hold out much hope.

SOLDIERS' FORFEITED MEDALS.

The War Office has notified that several cases have recently been brought to light in which medals and decorations forfeited by soldiers for misconduct have not been withdrawn from them. As it is most undesirable that men who have been discharged under circumstances which reflect on their character should retain in civil life such visible marks of their Sovereign's approval, officers commanding are to take such steps as will ensure the King's regulations in this respect being rigidly adhered to in future.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 2.

On Thursday, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with retinue, arrived at Kalady, Travancore State, to pay his respects to His Holiness Shri Sam Karacharia. For advance Brahma Sri Kanta Sastri, Agent, Sringeri Mutt, had gone to receive His Highness, who was treated by the Cochin Raja as a distinguished guest throughout his travel in the Cochin State. All along Mysore the Maharajah received splendid welcome till he arrived in Angamalai Railway station, where large numbers of officials of the Travancore and Cochin States were ready to accord the distinguished visitor a right royal reception. After spending a few minutes with those assembled there, His Highness entered the motor-car that was kept ready for him and drove to Kaladi, where His Holiness Sri Sankarracharіar, head of Sringeri Mutt, was staying. On nearing the Mutt the popular Maharajah of Mysore was the recipient of a grand ovation ; roads on either side were gaily decorated, and the whole route distance of about three furlongs was covered with red baize. His Highness was taken in a golden palanquin sent by His Holiness the Sringeri Swami. The Mutt having been reached, a short interviews between the Prince and the Guru followed. His Highness then adjourned to a temporary palace erected for his use. Next day His Highness paid his respects to the Guru and presented one hundred and eight sovereigns as padapuja, and worshipped in the temples the newly erected image dedicated by his Holiness the Swamy. On Sunday His Highness left for Trichur, and thence proceeded to Ooty, where he stays for a few days.

IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Member for Commerce and Industry Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

There are rumours that Sir William Mayer is in running for a place in the Imperial Executive Council as a Member of the Commerce and Industry Department.

SIR FREDERICK PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

News from home is to the effect that Sir Frederick Prince has completely recovered his health.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS BEHIND A TIMBER STACKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

This morning a peon saw some shining objects hidden behind a timber stacking at the Strand Road. On examination they turned out to be two swords and a bayonet. The arms were made over to the police and were confiscated.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

First Meeting of Enlarged Council.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 30.

THE first general meeting of the enlarged Matheran Municipality was held, this morning, at the Municipal Office, Matheran, Major McPherson, Superintendent of the Station, and President of the Municipality, presiding.

Unusual interest was taken in the proceedings as this was the first meeting after the Municipality had been enlarged by the introduction of an elected element. The enlargement shows the growing importance of the beautiful hill station, and the pretty big agenda which was submitted before the meeting testified to the increased amount of work which the annually increasing influx of visitors entails on the Municipal authorities.

The business before the meeting included the consideration of the Budget estimate for 1,910-1911. The estimated revenue is Rs. 18,604 while the budgeted expenditure amounts to Rs. 18,267, which after a great discussion was curtailed to about Rs. 15,000. The figures of the previous year were : income, Rs. 16,262 ; expenditure, Rs. 15,318. The two biggest items in the estimated revenue for the year 1910-11 are the tax on houses and lands (Rs. 4,400) and water rate (Rs. 1,675), while on the expenditure side there are the cost of buildings (Rs. 5,972), and the cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 3,945).

Among the other important items on the agenda were the question of further taxing the dhobis for the use of the "Kundis," and the proposal to exclude unvaccinated children from school.

Those present on the occasion were : Major McPherson, the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Framji C. Mehta, Mr. A. D. Ghandy, Mr. Sorabji Panday, Mr. Jehanger A. Wadia and Mr. Bezonji Chinoy.

APPOINTING A MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The proceedings opened with the appointment of a Managing Committee for the year 1910-11.

Mr. Ghandi proposed that the President, and Messrs. Abdul Hussein, Wadia, Panday and Chinoy be appointed members of the Committee.

Mr. Mehta suggested the appointment of one more member as he thought a Committee of five would be too small. They had power under the Act of appointing more than five members. Mr. Mehta requested that he might not be elected on the Committee as he was very busy elsewhere.

The President thought it would be better to appoint a small Committee. The Managing Committee must be a smaller body than the Council.

Mr. Panday proposed that the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Bezonji Chinoy, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Ghandi be appointed members of the Committee.

Mr. F. C. Mehta seconded the motion, which was carried.

BUDGET.

The following budget was presented at the meeting :—

Estimated income by balance in hand at the close of last year Rs. 34,427-4-0.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

Municipal rates and taxes.—Tax on houses and lands, Rs. 4,400 ; tax on animals and vehicles, Rs. 1,500 ; tax on professions and trades, Rs. 50 ; water-rate, Rs. 1,675; conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates), Rs. 800 ; other taxes, Rs. 60.

Realizations under Special Acts.—Pounds, Rs. 20.

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.—Rents of lands, houses, serais (rest houses), dak-bungalows, etc., Rs. 775 ; conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates), Rs. 10 ; fees and revenue from Educational Institutions, Rs. 100 ; fees and revenue from Medical Institutions, Rs. 1,000 ; fees and revenue markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 365; fines under Municipal and other Acts, Rs. 50 ; interest on investments, Rs. 1,012.

Grands and contributions (for general and special purposes) from Government.—Forest moiety, Rs. 1,200 ; Educational, Rs. 232 ; from Local Funds, earth and stone, Rs. 5,000 ; Local Fund cess, Rs. 300; Educational, Rs. 55.

Total receipts, Rs. 18,604 ; grand total, Rs. 53,031-4-0.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

General administration and collection charges—General administration—(Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, etc.,) and collection of taxes including Bonded Warehouses—(establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out-posts, etc.,) Rs. 1,045 ; pensions and gratuities, Rs. 30.

Public safety.—Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, etc.), Rs. 322.

Public health and convenience.—Water-supply, Capital outlay, Rs. 587; establishment repairs, etc., Rs. 288 ; conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines, Rs. 979; hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 3,945 ; plague charges, Rs. 1,412 ; vaccination, Rs. 10 ; markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 75 ; pounds, Rs. 60 ; registration of births and deaths, Rs. 10 ; Public Works—(i) Establishment, Rs. 600 ; (ii) Buildings, Rs. 5,972 ; (iii) Roads, Rs. 1,500; (iv) Stores, Rs. 300; (v) Unforeseen minor works, Rs. 100.

Public instruction.—Schools and Colleges Rs. 956; libraries, museums, menageries, etc., Rs. 56.

Contributions—(Killing stray dogs), Rs. 20; total disbursements, Rs. 18,267 ; closing balance, Rs. 34,764-4-0 ; total, Rs. 53,031-4-0.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The budget was then taken item by item. The President explaining the different items said that the estimated income for the year 1910-11 was greater than that of previous years owing to the increased taxation. It was estimated that the tax on houses and lands would bring in Rs. 4,400 as against Rs. 2,079 of the previous year. As to the tax on dhobis for using the "kundia" it was proposed to raise it in this way. At present the dhobi who engaged a tank could employ there as many men as he liked, though he paid the tax only for one man. It was now proposed to tax the dhobi for every man that he might employ at the tank.

The President then proceeded to explain the item under revenue which included grants and contributions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji thought the educational moiety from the Government, namely, Rs. 232, was too small.

The President said the question would presently come up before them whether they should spend on education more than they received from the Government. They had to remember that the grant had been fixed and it was for them to decide whether they should spend on education more than that amount.

APPOINTMENT OF A SECRETARY.

The Board then considered the question of appointing a Secretary.

The President suggested that the post might be given to Mr. Soman on a salary of Rs. 50 per month rising to Rs. 70 per month. He thought the salary was a reasonable one, as the man to whom it was proposed to give the appointment was a Government servant and if he accepted the municipal appointment he would have to forego his pension which he would get if he retained his present appointment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein thought the man would be committing a serious mistake if he left Government service.

The President said it would be all right if they guaranteed to the man that he could not be dismissed from the post without the sanction of the Government. This man knew the hill very well and would be a fit man for the place. He had been ten years on the hill.

The Hon'ble Abdul Hussein believed the proper procedure would be to advertise for a man for this post. It was possible that they might get for the post a pensioned mamlatdar with experience of municipal work.

The President asked if they could make no guarantee to the man.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein said the man might also apply for the post and he might propose his own terms.

Mr. Ghandi asked what the position of this man would be if after his appointment the Municipality were broken up.

The president thought that under the circumstances the present arrangements were the best. They should appoint an extra man for the additional work that the growing needs of the hill entailed on the Municipality.

It was then decided to continue the present arrangements and appoint an extra clerk for the additional work.

The question of lighting was next taken up. Th

President said the lamps were placed chiefly in the bazaar and at the junction of roads. The lamps at the latter places were greatly useful.

Mr. Ghandi thought lamps should be placed all over the important places on the hill if they wanted to have an effective lighting.

The item was passed.

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.

The President said that the estimated expenditure on this item (maintaining hospitals and dispensaries), for the year 1910-11 was Rs. 3,945, which showed an increase over that of the previous year. But this increase was due to the fact that they were having more patients now than formerly as they had a nurse to look after these in the hospital. This year the average daily number of patients at the hospital was six as against nil in the previous year. The majority of these patients were local men.

The item was passed.

The expenditure on roads was then discussed. The President said it was proposed to spend Rs. 300 for repairing and painting benches.

Mr. Mehta thought this item might very well be cut down to Rs. 200.

The President also thought the suggestion a good one, and it was resolved to reduce the expenditure as suggested by Mr. Mehta.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The plague expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,412. Several members having objected to continue plague inspection, the President said that if they wanted to continue the precautionary measures at all, they must inspect people coming from the outlying infected districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein thought that a man who could climb up the hill must be considered a safe man to be allowed to enter Matheran.

The President said that according to modern ideas the danger lay not in the man but in his clothing. It would never do to do away with the system of preventing people from outside coming unawares, unless they decided to abandon all precautionary measures altogether.

The item was passed.

The question of expenditure on education was then taken up. The President said it was for them to decide whether they were going to spend more on this head than the amount of grant from the Government.

Mr. Mehta hoped the Government would be kind enough to increase the grant.

It was decided to continue the present arrangements.

Some more items were considered and the Board adjourned to Saturday next.

PARSEE REFORM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the speech of Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and in the presidential address of Dustoor Sardar Kaikobad Adarbad, one essential point was very emphatically made, that the simple and pure teaching of Zoroaster has been defiled and polluted by customs and dogmas quite alien to the fundamental teachings of the Prophet. This point was again emphasised by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan in his speech at the Conference Dinner, last Saturday, by stating that the object of the Conference was "the maintenance and preservation, in its original, true and unpolluted form of the Zoroastrian religion." Now, this can mean, and mean only one thing, that the Parsis of the day should be told by Parsi scholars of Zund and Pehlvi that the religion of Zoroaster, as propounded by him, is what is comprised in his sublime Gathas and all else, dogmas, creeds and rituals, are mere accretions of later ages in Persia and India. In this connection, I beg to bring to the notice of the thoughtful and cultured section of the Parsis, a well-known book, unfortunately not much known by Parsis. It is "Zoroaster Philosopher, Teacher, Hermit," by Aristo. It is a "fragment in rhyme written in the hope that something might be shown, however inadequately, of the teaching of the great reformer, in its noble simplicity and sharp contrast to the superstition-laden, cunningly-devised creeds around him during his lifetime." A careful and patient perusal of this and similar publications, based on modern rationalistic teaching of the day, will greatly conduce to dispel bigotry and fanaticism that recently came out in so marked a degree in the community. Those who are responsible, as writers, journalists and publicists for giving honest and thoughtful guidance to the Parsis in matters of pure religion— freed from dogmatic theology—should bear in mind the cardinal fact that the age of "faith" is well nigh gone before the aggressive spirit of doubt, inquiry and research—a spirit which permeates all departments of learning and the varied activities of human intellect. In fact the very platform of mere faith is demolished and the supremacy of intellect is ascendant and bound to be triumphant, all the forces of bigotry notwithstanding.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

The following, in the shape of a card, was distributed amongst those who joined the Zoroastrian Conference Dinner, last Saturday:—

ZOROASTRIAN REFORM CONFERENCE.
Bombay 16th, 17th, 18th April, 1910.

In grateful recognition, and high appreciation of honest zeal, sincere devotion, and a spirit of thorough independence, and a bold and courageous front Dastur Sardar Kaikobad Adarbad, Dastur Dr. M. M. Dhala, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama and their associates and co-workers, showed and maintained towards the forces of unreasoning orthodoxy blind bigotry, and mad fanaticism arrayed against them in their laudable and arduous labours in connection with the First Zoroastrian Reform Conference held in Bombay on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday 16th, 17th and 18th April 1910 at the Novelty Theatre.

THE REFORMER.

The Reformer stood in the market-place with his
 arms folded.
He smiled on the angry mob surging round him,
 because he knew that he bore that within him
 which they could not kill.
The Angel of Truth sat secure in his heart, and
 feared not, for she felt that her fortress was
 impregnable.
Let them torture and mutilate and murder her, at
 least they could not touch
One taunt too bitter, one cry too shrill pierced the
 ear of the hunted man.
He frowned and clenched his fist.
A shadow passed over his soul and the angel
 turned deathly pale.
Then he lifted his arm and struck his nearest
 assailant full in the face, and the angel flew
 slowly from her tottering stronghold up to
 heaven.
That night the world was poorer and emptier,
 but the Angel of Truth still bides her time.

[Ernest Crosby—"Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable."]

UNREST IN YUNNANFU.

THE situation in the North East of the Province still continues serious. Troops have been dispatched to cope with the malcontents, if there should be any fighting. It is hoped, however, that new officials who have been sent to the centre of the disturbance will be able to pacify the people without bloodshed.

The way in which the people were stirred up at first reminds one of the days preceding the Indian Mutiny. The terrible message of death to officials and foreigners was carried by special messengers from house to house and these always bore as a secret sign two pieces of coal and a feather. The Chinese explain this sign as meaning "extreme urgency" i.e. quick as a blazing fire and swift as the flying wing. One of the most respected Christians, the wife of a large landowner, was staying the night in the house of her married daughter when the messengers with the dreadful orders, the mysterious sign, arrived. Without giving herself away the Christian lady learned the message off by heart and next day reported it to the missionaries in Chaotong.

The immediate cause of the disaffection among the people was the collecting of a poll tax. The yamen underlings did their work with their usual brutality and excused themselves by blaming the foreigners as being the cause of all the increase in taxation.

The latest telegram from Chaotong, dated March 12, stated that the situation was unchanged and that the soldiers were expected to arrive soon.

For many days the disaffected country people gathered on the hills around the city and nightly attacks were threatened. The people were in a state of great panic, crowding into the temple for refuge, while the women might often be seen bitterly weeping at the prospect of the coming storm.

All the missionaries were safe inside the walls and the officials were doing everything possible to protect them. There has been no outbreak as far as one knows with the exception of a brutal attack on a Chinese preacher who, with wife and child, was travelling to his station. He was badly beaten and robbed everything.—"N. C. Herald."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATON.

The Late Mr. M. J. Sevaklal.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Bombay, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The President at the outset said it was his melancholy duty to inform the Corporation of the sad death of one of their colleagues, Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, who died on Saturday last from general debility. The deceased gentleman had represented the Bhuleshwar ward on the Corporation for the last three years. He was also some time member of the Standing Committee, a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. Besides he was a leading member of his own community, both for which and the city he had done useful work. The President then called upon the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor to move the resolution regarding the death of Mr. Motilal.

BEST TYPE OF INDIAN GENTLEMAN.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor said it was his painful duty to move the resolution. The late Mr. Motilal was a close personal friend of his and he (the speaker) perhaps better knew the deceased gentleman than did a great many members of the Corporation. The deceased was the best type of an old Indian gentleman. As an Honorary Magistrate he was very kind to the accused. He was always ready to do his duty, and the Government had lost one of the best Honorary Magistrates. He (the speaker) moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death, on the 30th April 1910, of Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, who as a member of the Corporation for three years, and as member of the Standing Committee for some time, rendered useful services to the city; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Mr. James Macdonald, seconding the motion, endorsed everything that had fallen from the mover of the proposition. He especially admired the deceased gentleman's quiet devotion to his work.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, supporting the motion, associated himself with the views expressed by the previous speakers regarding the late Mr. Motilal, who was a really good member of the Corporation. Though the deceased did not take an active part in the debates of the Corporation, he always discharged his duties satisfactorily, which could be seen from the way in which he voted and which showed he was doing justice to the confidence which his constituents had placed in him.

The motion was carried amid solemn silence.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Colonel Hodson, 57th Rifles, is granted one year's extension of tenure as Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to Malay States Guides.

Major-General Cowans, Commanding, Presidency Bridage, has four months' leave.

Major Bell, 16th Rajputs, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Captain Walker, Adjutant, Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted one year's extension of tenure.

Sanction has been given for appointment of Colonel Somerville, 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, as Commandant of Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall.

Lieutenant Street, 4th Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed to Northern Nigeria Regiment of West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Hamley, Royal West Kent Regiment, resigns his commission.

The Government of India have sanctioned an armament of artificers of batteries and company of Royal Artillery being sent through the nearest Arsenals for a course of instruction to enable them to carry out minor repairs to small arms on a charge of the units.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue to the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers of two Colt's automatic machine guns and ammunition therefore.

Brevet Major F. M. R. Deas, Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies to be General staff officer, Division of Chief of General Staff, vice Major Norman, vacated.

Lieutenant H. B. Passy, Assistant Superintendent of the Army Remount Department, has three months' leave.

Captain R. L. B. Thompson reverts to the Imperial Establishment.

It is notified that with a view to the introduction of a new system of physical training into the British Army in India, Classes will be held under the orders of the General Officers Commanding divisions at the Kasauli Gymnasia commencing from 1st May 1910, and at the Central Gymnasia, Poona and Ambala, commencing on 15th July and 15th October 1910, respectively. Capt. B. Y. R. Gordon will be in charge at Kasauli and Captain G. A. Trent or Capt. K. P. Miles at Poona. The Classes will last for about 4 1-2 month and will be for non-commissioned Officers not below the rank of Corporal, who show marked ability as Drill Instructors and in imparting instructions.

LIFE TRANSPORTATION TO AN OLD MAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A rather unusually severe sentence was passed, to-day, by Justice Brett presiding over the High Court Sessions. An old man, above sixty years of age, with two previous convictions, was convicted of stealing Rs. 14 from the pocket of a tram passenger. His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE CASE AGAINST SERGEANT MACNAMARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

To-day, before the District Magistrate of Alipore the case in which Sergeant Macnamara of the 2nd West Kent Regiment was charged with having attempted to take the life of Dr. Pereira, of the Military Station Hospital, Bhowanipore, came on for hearing. Dr. Jones in his evidence said that accused threatened Dr. Pereira on the night of April 21st for having ruined his home. The case is proceeding.

COLONEL LONGE, R.E., has reached Simla, on the conclusion of his autumn tour.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir is expected to arrive at Simla by end of this week.

A PEKING dispatch says that in spite of the stringent prohibition of opium-smoking in Peking, secret violations have been frequent. In view of this the Peking Gendarmerie has drawn up a set of new regulations for approval by the anti-Opium Commissioners. Under these regulations any person allowing friends to smoke opium in his house shall be fined dols. 1,006, or in default twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour; and any one doing so for business shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labour.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London England

AN APPEAL TO THE INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without entangling ourselves in the mazes of metaphysics of those French Sophisters, the warm supporters of the "Rights of Men" and their theories, let us with a cool heart and unsophisticated mind devote an hour or two to consider whether the high honoured kingship, which we adore so much, and love with such a passionate heart, can claim our sincere tribute which we are so ready to offer. The immortal Shastras of the Hindu and various other sacred books which demand our dearest reverence, and which were, are, and will be the greatest blessings of all ages, irrespective of the fleeting ravages of the ages and which orignate direct from the mouth of the Almighty Himself say about that high personage, the helmsman, without whom the Ship of State would be blown to the rocks as the "RajaPratyaxa Devata" (the King is the visible God). The Bible reveres him in the designation "Our Lord the King."

When subjects of serious consequence are under debate, the parties are willing to hear reason and appeal to truth, but when matters of fancy are under dispute each maintains his opinion by preconceived notions or rooted prejudice, and after all has been said each party may exclaim "De gustibus non est disputandum." It is a contention for the sake of contention in order to have one's own way and not for the sake of truth.

As crochets take their colour from a person's temper, whims, or opinions much more than matters of great moment do, it is no use contending about them, because "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

Should the people sow brambles and expect grapes? As coals to the burning coals and wood to fire so contentious men to kindle strife.

Let us not, therefore, strive so unreasonably and miserably with folly, lest it will add fuel to the fire. Let other's shipwreck be our seamark. They who commit any sin or any wrongful act to cause disaffection and disloyalty, should not expect God's blessings on their work, for he who sows the storm reaps the whirlwind.

It is a great encouragement to the wicked to continue in their evil ways and a temptation to others to follow their example. It is quite contrary to the law of God and can't come of God.

The poets say Prometheus stole fire from Heaven in order to make man immortal, but he brought everlasting distrut on himself and inundated the world with sorrow, sickness and death.

For, the infection of sin is proverbial, and who can tell how deep and how wide the infection of one villain let loose upon a nation may spread.

Mercy is not itself that oft looks so. Pardon is still the nurse of second woe. To-day's position is a thousand times better than it was in the days of few rulers past, on account of good adminstration and not as in those past days that might is right, and, above all, it seems that peace, itself a monarch, is now representing British from Himalaya to Cape Comorin. Again, almost all wars, all rebellions, all revolutions and very many private sins, such as lying, dissimulation, deceit, etc., are palliated with the flattering unction that they have a righteous object, although the means employed may be vulgar and objectionable.

Adam and Eve ate of the forbidden fruit that they might be as Gods. They gained the knowledge of good and evil thereby, it is true, but with it a curse on all posterity.

Again, Robinhood became a robber in order to relieve the poor from the oppressions of the Norman barons, but the noble outlaw committed a most mischievous foul sin: he taught thousands to be the thieves for the sake of plunder and raised up a gang of desperadoes which became a terror to the land. Let, therefore, mankind rest upon a corner stone of divinity and philosophy both which nearly agree in the thing that ought first to be sought, for divinity says "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all other things shall be added unto you," and philosophy directs us to seek first the God of the mind and the rest will be not much wanted. "Be ye not wise in thine own eyes but depart from evil."

Again, doing evil such as throwing bombs, committing murders, and to think of it as a duty and as well as a majority's concern is after all not a principle to observe.

If the blind leads the blind both shall fall into the ditch. In matters of practice walk by rule and not by example. Look at truth and not at numbers, for

(1) No evil is sanctified or rendered less sinful by the sanction of many transgressors.

(2) Companions in iniquity cannot wash away the stain of sin.

(3) A multitude may entice others into evil by persuassion or example, but cannot redeem a single soul from its fearful consequences or ward off retributive vengeance.

(4) Follow not a multitude to do evil for we shall not be judged hereafter in companies or messes, but individually and independently; every one must give an account of himself and by his own acts stand or fall.

(5) Punishment for sin will not be less severe because the king will think greater severity needful since so many have dared to rebel against his authority.

(6) As those who mix with infected are liable to same disease; so those who associate with evil companions expose themselves to the imminent danger of moral corruption.

(7) Company in sin is a great inducement to evil as soldiers are braver in battalions and thieves more daring in gauge.

Man is a creature of immitation; language, writing, trade and almost all practical knowledge are the result of immitation; if the example be vicious, the copy must be faulty likewise.

Example is stronger than precept because example is practical and precept theoretical. Hence the evil example of wicked companions will soon efface the beneficial influence of the wisest instruction.

There is a sympathetic instinct in man which acts upon companions by some unknown agency. Thus if one man laugh, jeer, or weep, all who witness it are impelled instinctively with some passion or desire. The ancient Alchemists imagined it was possible to make a tincture which would turn the baser metals into gold. But, although, no chemical skill can make a man rich by converting dross into gold, yet contentment can cast such sunshine on his mind as to make life a perpetual enjoyment.

Again, to come to the point. The desire of something unpossessed is the source of far more misery than positive and actual, but a contented mind is free from this misery, by being satisfied with the present and wishing for nothing it does not possess.

A contented, I mean peaceful, mind is free from distressing passions of ambition, covetousness, jealousy and the like which prey like vultures upon the peace of to-day's discontented. Alexander the Great was not contented after he conquered the whole world, but actually wept because he could not find another world to conquer also.

Therefore, true happiness is to no place confined. But still is found with a contented mind; poor and content is rich and rich enough. But riches endless are as poor as winter to him that ever fears he will be poor. There is occasional trouble in the atmosphere, there is also trouble in every house, and how is it possible for such a great administration as that of India to go so deep into matters concerning the public welfare unless we ask mercy in a proper and reasonable way by which we have reason to expect kindness as well as everything that we feel greatly for our need or needs.

The spirit of good men's minds conduces to their happiness; they bear no malice, they plot no evil, they think of doing good and the spirit of such minds is harmony and peace.

Good men's happiness is still increased by the assurance that God approves of that which is lawful and right, and verily there is a reward for it.—Yours, etc.,

OUTSPOKEN.

Radium, the vaunted cure for cancer, is new accused of harmful qualities, and needs all the advocacy of its scientific advocates to retain its reputation. One of the most renowned experts on cancer warned the members of the Royal Society of Medicine, the other day that clinical workers with radium may ultimately find that instead of curing what they think is cancer, they have succeeded in producing cancer. Another leading expert observed that after years of experience he had never known a deep-seated cancer influenced by radium and it was roundly declared that the cancers claimed to be cured by radium were indistinguishable from mere ordinary inflammatory tissue.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Cheshires Win the Cup in the Re-play.

There was again a large crowd at Marine Lines yesterday afternoon, when the Y. M. C. A. and the Cheshire Regiment replayed the final match of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. There was not such a good game as on Saturday when the two teams failed to score, although the match was played with the same keenness and vigour. The forwards on both sides showed the same fault of over-anxiety and wild hitting, while their efforts at passing were generally poor. The Y. M. C. A. defence also played with much less confidence, and the soldiers thoroughly deserved their win. In the second half especially they were decidedly the better team.

The Cheshires were first away but the Y.M.C.A. soon replied and Rossall was twice called on to clear. The Y.M.C.A. kept up the attack but the Cheshires' defence were working well and Y.M.C.A. forwards were so closely marked that they hardly ever got the ball inside the circle. One of the backs mis-hitting however Spilling nearly got through. The two backs were quickly on him and his shot was saved at the expense of a corner. Fido now missed the ball with a good opening but Ward stopped the clearance and running on with the ball centred well. Fido shot but the goalkeeper saved at the expense of another corner. This Trueman cleared and the Cheshires went straight to the other end and after a couple of minutes' sharp attacking round the edge of the circle Hayes scored with a longish shot. An attack by the Y. M. C. A. now followed and kept the soldiers' defence busy for a few minutes, till Kelly spoiled an opening by skying his shot badly. The Cheshires now had a turn and the Y. M. C. A. defence playing wildly took some grave risks. Fortunately for them the Cheshires' forwards were not quick enough to profit by their mistakes. Some even play followed and then the Cheshires returned, Malcolm shooting weakly. After a pass from the right wing the Y. M. C. A. got away in the centre and the ball coming out to Buckley he had a good try for goal. However the back tackled him as he was making his shot, and it went a bit wide. Templeton now got the ball after the bully but ran it behind before he could centre. Another corner fell to the Y. M. C. A. but this Rossall cleared without much trouble. There was a short burst to the other end, when a long hit by one of their backs set the Y. M. C. A. forwards going again. At the circle Kelly passed across to Buckley and the latter had a straight shot at goal but sent the ball high over. Another sharp attack from the bully-off was well saved by Price and there was another short visit to the other side of the centre line. The Y. M. C. A., however, were having nearly all the game just now and were soon back again. The Cheshires' halves clearing well the two right wing forwards got away and Trueman taking a pass from the outside man scored a second goal with a rather weak shot. The Cheshires kept the attack going for several minutes until a couple of free hits took the game back to their own circle. A free hit for knocking forward just outside the circle looked dangerous but was cleared at once. Almost directly the half-time whistle was sounded with the score:—

Cheshire Regiment	2
Y. M. C. A.	0

The Cheshires attacked straight from the bully and Pickering carrying the ball down a corner was given. This was promptly cleared and the game moved to the other end. A mild attack gave the Cheshires' defence little trouble. Then their forwards returned and a good centre by Malcolm went begging Sticks against Ward, gave the Cheshires a free hit near the circle, and Rossall sent the ball up to Pickering, who tried a wide shot and was given offside. The Cheshires kept up the attack and free-hits to both sides for sticks were frequent. The game was not pretty, play on both sides being ragged. Another Y. M. C. A. attack was only short-lived and there was some level play in mid-field, Rossall stopped Fido when he was getting dangerous on the left wing, and a good centre from the right going over to Fido again the goalkeeper ran out and carried the ball to touch. Dowling smartly stopped a dangerous rush by the Cheshires' forwards. Whitlow was the next to attack and was pulled up by Ward, who hit out. Trueman, however who was following up closely, neatly caught the ball and with a hard drive sent it into the net. There was little time left and this settled the matter, the whistle blowing a few minutes later without further scoring.

Result:—

Cheshire Regiment	3
Y. M. C. A.	0

Teams:—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—Goal Eyres; backs, Price and McKay; halves, Harris, Rossall and Simmonds; forwards, Malcolm, Whitlow, Trueman, Hayes, and Pickering.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Kiddle; backs, W. George and N. George; halves, Hildreth, Ward and Dowling; forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, Fido and Buckley.

After the match the cup and medals were presented to the winners and runners-up by Mrs. Swann.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

Saturday's Wellington Races were well attended. The following are the results:—

WELLINGTON HANDICAP.	
Mr Burjorjee's Bonita 10st 10lbs	1
Mr Rungaswamy's Forlunatus 9st 11lbs	2
ARUVANKAD HANDICAP.	
Lt-Col Deravaj Mrs Taruk, 9st	1
Major Denistoun's Saturn, 9st 9lbs	2
MYSORE CUP.	
Mr Kamohtulla Sait's Harpist 9st 10lbs	1
Mr Holmes Lady Teazte, 10st [illegible]lbs	2
Major Denistrun's Double Ruff	3
BOOKMAKERS PURSE.—(Substitution Race.)	
Maharajah Mysore's Kisinet 10st 4lbs	1
Mr Holmen's Mystic Circle, 10st 1lb	2
VIZIANAGRAM CUP.	
Mr Burjorjee's Bonita 10st 11lbs	1
H H Yuvaraja's Elaine, 10st 9lbs	2
CONSOLATION HANDICAP.	
Mr Nunjappa's Fairsex, 9st 12lbs	1
Colonel Beevor's Joybell, 10st 10lbs	2
MEDIUM PLATE.	
Messrs Swan and Hilliarde's Little Meg 11st 7lbs.	

AN IMPORTANT FIND.

A Broken Hill, telegram dated April 11, says:—A development of considerable importance to Broken Hill is reported at the South extended mine, and if the discovery comes up to the expectations of the manager (Mr. Sweet) Broken Hill mining will receive an impetus which should send along the south end of the field with renewed vigor. When seen by a press representative regarding the development, Mr. Smith said, the report was correct, and a discovery of great importance had been made. The main body met with ran through and was a contituation of the South Blockslode.

Mr. Sweet added that when the coal strike started the shaft had been put down 950. ft. The majority of the men then were knocked off. but a few were kept going in desultory fashion. They started cross-cutting last and west at the 93 ft. level. They crosscut 13 ft. east, 12 ft. west, the ore met being of fairly good quality. When fuel was again obtainable, diamond drilling was begun from the east crosscut, and at 290 ft. the bore passed through lode stuff of varying degrees in small bodies of sulphides up to 2 ft. in thickness. At 290 ft. a low-grade ore body about 20 ft. in thickness was met with, and the bore passed through between seven and eight feet of sterile, barren quartz. Beyond that the drill pierced through a solid mass of sulphides of good grade. This as far as ascertained if from 14 ft. to 20 ft. wide, and assays taken from this point showed it to be high grade, going 18½ per cent. lead. 21¼ per cent. zinc, and 5.1 oz. silver. Further on the drill entered schist. On Saturday the diamond drill was started on the west crosscut, which is now 35 ft. in "orey-looking" stuff, and the prospects show a probability of entering another ore body on the western side of the lode.

On completion of the western hole it is the intention of Mr. Sweet to sink the shaft to a sufficient depth and extend the crosscuts east and west to meet the lodes, Mr. Sweet expressed the opinion that the development is of a permanent nature, and will prove to be one of the largest ore bodies yet discovered at Broken Hill.

HALLEY'S COMET.

It will reach its nearest point to the earth on May 20; but as it and the sun will be in the same part of the sky, the comet will be invisible to us just when it should be particularly bright. The day before its near approach to the earth it will pass across the sun, and astronomers are looking forward with intense interest to this transit. There is no recorded case of a comet having been seen durin transit, and it may be that the composition of comet is so nebulous that even the nucleus is not substantial enough to be projected on the sun. The tail, at all events will be invisible; the sun's rays will shine through it as through the lightest of vapours. After the transit the comet will be an evening star again, and will become more and more visible for a time, although it will be actually losing in brilliance.

When Halley first suggested that the comet now known by his name would return in 1758 he had compared only three sets of observations, in which he discovered such a striking similarity that he concluded that they must all refer to the same comet. These were the observations of 1531, 1607, and 1682, in which year he observed the comet for himself. He was then twenty-five years of age. He must have been pre-destined for the study of the stars. While he was still a schoolboy he had provided himself with an astronomical apparatus, and when he was an undergraduate at Oxford he erected a telescope and various instruments on the roof of his father's factory in Winchester-street, London. He left Oxford without taking a degree in order to study astronomy abroad, and when, after further calculations, he definitely predicted the return of the 1682 comet in 1758, he called upon "candid posterity to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman." We have read somewhere that Peter the Great when he was staying in England had a particular liking for the companionship of Halley, and that after carousing with him at Deptford one evening he wheeled him in a barrow through a yew hedge and did such damage that he had to pay handsome compensation to John Evelyn, the owner, which incident shows that Shakespeare was right in thinking that not every astronomer plucks his judgments from the stars. But it would be wrong to think of Halley's investigations as having a merely astronomical value; it should never be forgotten that his prediction of the return of the comet known by his name depended upon and confirmed Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. Newton was his close friend, and Halley paid for the publication of the "Principia," out of his own pocket. All Halley's calculations assumed the varying retardations by attraction which comets suffer during their journeys through space. When his prediction was fulfilled, Newton's law could never again be disputed.

In 1850 Mr. J. R. Hind read a paper before the Royal Astronomical Society in which he traced the appearances of Halley's Comet through the ages with the help of the Chinese annals. These had only recently become known in Europe. He believed that in them he had found credible references to Halley's Comet back to the year B. C. 11. He took it as certain that Halley's Comet reached its perihelion in 1378, and therefore, allowing the normal periodicity he looked for some mention of it about the year 1301. The Chinese annals definitely described a great comet in that year. But there was one European account of it, by Friar Giles, which was not reconcilable with the Chinese record. If the Chinese were describing Halley's Comet, it seemed that Friar Giles certainly was not. Mr. Hind was led on to an examination of Friar Giles's credibility. He discovered that his account of another comet in 1264 was so contradictory that he had no hesitation whatever in preferring the Chinese statements in 1301. He concluded that the comet of 1301 was Halley's Comet. He believed that the preceding return of the comet was in 1223, when in July, shortly before the death of Philip Augustus, a comet was seen for eight days in the evening twilight. The Chinese annals do not mention this comet but they mention comets in the years 1222 and 1224, neither of which, Mr. Hind thought, closely resembled Halley's Comet. The comparison of all these old observations is rendered more difficult by the fact that other conspicuous comets appeared about the same time as Halley's. That experience is in a way repeating itself, for during the present year two notable comets besides Halley's have appeared. The brilliant calculations recently made by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, of Greenwich, have shown that Mr. Hind was wrong about the particularly bright comet of 1222, which was unquestionably Halley's Comet. Moreover, Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin have carried back the history of Halley's Comet to B.C. 240.

Every chronicler recorded a wonderful comet in 1066, the year of the Norman conquest of England. The representation of it in the Bayeux tapestry is familiar. The Chinese annals mention two comets in 837, and if it be assumed that there really were two comets that year, and that the copyists have not confused two accounts of the same comet, it is likely enough that one of them was Halley's. In 451 a comet was observed about the time of the battle in which Attila was defeated by Aetius. In the years 295 and 218 comets are mentioned in the annals. The latter was the comet that was seen in Europe shortly before the death of the Emperor Opilius Macrinus, and was described by Dion Cassius as a very fearful star. Mr. Hind suggested that the so-called sword-shaped sign, which was seen over Jerusalem in A. D. 65, when Titus began the war which ended in the destruction of the city may have been Halley's Comet. In the year B. C. 11, there was undoubtedly a remarkable comet which, according to Dion Cassius, seemed to be suspended above Rome before the death of Agrippa. As the Chinese annals also mention it. Mr. Hind believed that this, too, was Halley's Comet. Truly did Shakespeare write:—

> "When beggars die there are no comets seen,
> The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."

Not all Mr. Halley's "ascriptions," as art critics say, are reconcilable with Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin's latest calculations, but enough is established on all hands to prove that Halley's Comet has been appearing ever since the history of the skies has been written. The habit of associating comets with catastrophes and wonderful events has died hard. We remember a book published early in the nineteenth century, in which the author, proudly equipped with all the latest scientific information, disposed of astrology as a base superstition, but added with a quaver of misgiving at the end of his treatise: "Comets, indeed, are like to bode no good." Professor Turner lately gave some amusing instances in a lecture. He humorously shook his head over the fact that when Halley's Comet was here in 1835 the General Election closely resembled that of 1910. Let us hope that the appearance of Halley's Comet in the beginning of the twentieth century will dispose finally of the superstition that the earth will be injured, if not consumed, by passing through a comet's tail. A comet was not discovered by photography till 1892, but the perfection to which astronomical photography has since been brought will make the observations of Halley's Comet infinitely more valuable than any that have ever been taken.

MR. HARCOURT BUTLER, Foreign Secretary, proceeds on three months' leave in June, and Mr. J. B. Wood officiates.

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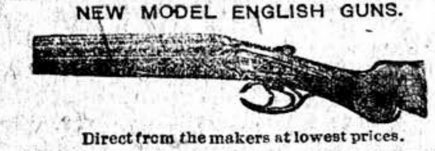

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "BEST GIRL" A WEDDING INNOVATION.

The "best girl" has arrived. She is the very latest innovation in the marriage ceremony. She will hold the same position with regard to the bride as the best man to the bridegroom. She is the charming invention of Miss Saffron Pickersgill Cunliffe, who was recently married at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to Mr. Arthur B. Randolph. If the idea of the "best girl" appeals to future brides, the hopes of the would-be bridesmaids who are looking forward to following their friends in a cluster to the altar will be seriously jeopardised. "Why should not a bride have her 'best girl' friend to attend her on her wedding day and to lend her a real support just as a bridegroom has his best man friend?"—that is Miss Cunliffe's idea. The "best girl's" duties will be to welcome her friend at the altar, and instead of following her down the aisle, after the manner of the bridesmaid, she will take up her position on the left side, opposite to the best man, to await the bride's arrival. During the ceremony the "best girl" will hold the bride's bouquet and gloves, and wait on her generally. Miss Coxhead, the first "best girl," wore a costume of pale blue satin charmeuse and a large black hat adorned with pink roses, while the bridegroom has given her a gold muff chain studded with peridots as a memento of the happy and novel occasion.

MORNING TOILETTE.

A dark blue tailor costume and a smart hat is the morning toilette for the moment. Day after day during the present week, writes a correspondent, Parisiennes meet at the latest of the new dressmaking and millinery establishments, and are fascinated by the new materials and styles that are shown on the pretty mannequins. It is no easy matter to decide between the merits of foulard and printed mousseline-de-soie, nor to see exactly the dress that each occasion demands. The black and white check "trotteur," is of the practical type, that can be copied in a fine make of blue serge equally effectively. In a typical present day model. A band of black mohair braid was inserted in the pleated skirt; the same braid was introduced on the collar and cuffs above a band of white pique or coloured silk; the jacket fastened with two tortoiseshell buttons over a pique waist-coat, and the sleeves were without seams at the shoulders. A shiny leather band encircled the waist, but was hidden in front beneath two small tabs. The hat was in smoke-grey tagal, trimmed with dark red roses and grey tulle, the roses sloping across the tulle. This combination of dark grey and red is charming with dark-blue serge.

THE HARROW BOY.

The harrow boy is pilloried by the "Tailor and Cutter." The lynx-eyed one of that journal, it seems, visited the town the other day, and came away with the impression that the dress affected by the boys of the famous school is "the most eccentric of any in England"! Particularly severe is the critic upon the black swallow tail coats, which, he declares, "are like nothing else in England." They are smart in neither shape, finish, nor material, he says, "and the wonder is such an eccentricity is retained, for on short fat boys they are grotesque, whilst on the lean and lanky they often suggest a grown out-of garment that not flattering. The master also come in for censure, their attire being described as "dowdy and carelessly put on." An occasional suggestion of clericalism, he found, was due simply to the linen collar. "We fully appreciate," he adds, "that it would be quite out of place for a Harrow master to appear in any detail of dress that could be considered loud; but there is no reason whatever why they should not combine smartness with neatness, and so appear to the world as well dressed, without laying themselves open to charge of dandyism or foppishness." The conclusion of the whole matter is that in the opinion of the "Tailor and Cutter," the time will come "when these old traditions must give way to the onward march fashion."

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Chinese Projects.

A Chinese dispatch says that the Prince Regent, in holding an audience recently of the Grand Council, inquired as to the Tibetan situation. He commanded the Councillors to remember that, although peace prevailed in that dependency, it was necessary to respect and try to direct Tibetan sentiments; and that, in all administrative measures, care should be taken not to offend the rituals of the yellow religion so as to provoke ill-feelings.

It is stated that, since the order emanated, dismissing the Dalai Lama and authorizing the selection of his successor from among young boys born with miraculous signs, wealthy families in Tibet, possessed of young sons, have made great efforts to secure the appointment for their offspring.

The Government deems that, the position being now assured, the separation of religious and administrative affairs should be considered; and the Government Council has been ordered to study the rules of government of Tibet, approved by Edict in the reign of Kang Hsi, and the ecclesiastical canon laws issued by the Tangut, and to consider the question jointly with the Government.

The Government has conferred on the proposed conversion on Tibet into a province and favours the idea of Tibet and Szechuan being cut up into three provinces. It is, therefore, looking up the memoranda on the subject of splitting up Szechuan province, made two years ago, in order to come to a decision. With regard to the question of communication, the Yuch'uanpu has ordered the Viceroy of Szechuan to dispatch officials to survey the railway route between Chengtu and Lhasa and submit descriptive plans for its perusal, so that estimates may be made as to construction of a railway. The Waiwupu, Yuchuanpu and Ministry of Dependencies have jointly decided to establish telegraph lines between Szechuan and Tibet of 2070 li, and orders have been given to the Szechuan Viceroy and the Residents in Lhasa to make preparations and take the matter in hand.

THE Chinese farmers are restive under the prohibition forbidding the culture of the poppy. In Wenshuihsien there has been serious trouble. At a small town callled K'aishih in the centre of the opium growing district in this country a man named Kung, who had fortified himself with drink, went round beating a gong and declaring that he would kill anyone who failed to sow the poppy seed. When, however, the magistrate sent to arrest him, he had disappeared. Later on several elderly women went to the yamen at Wenshui and demanded leave to grow opium. The magistrate sent word to the Governor and asked for support. The T'aiyuenfu magistrate and a number of soldiers were sent to the district. On the morning of Wednesday, March 23, the T'aiyuenfu Chih Fu and the Wenshui magistrate were at the little market town, K'aishih, and at about 9 o'clock a large number of young men went to them to demand the right to grow opium, in many places the seed having been already sown. It appears that a large crowd was gathering, and the officials became alarmed and ordered the soldiers to fire. This they did with the result that some forty or more men were killed. As always happens some perfectly innocent people suffered. The farmers are now allowed three days to plough up the opium that has been sown; in default it will all be destroyed.

ITCHING PIMPLES FOR 11 MONTHS

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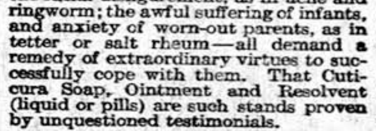

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BY THE WAY.

SIR W. ORCHARDSON'S "HARD HIT."

One of the late Sir W. Orchardson's best-known works, "Hard Hit," was put up for sale a year or two ago, and fetched 3,300 guineas. On one occasion a visitor to the artist's house noticed an engraving of the picture. "Do you see all those cards?" the artist said, noticing what the interviewer was looking at. "Well, you will hardly believe what a number of packs I strewed on the floor of the studio to get that effect. I bought twenty packs at first, thinking that they would be quite enough; but they made no show at all. I had to use fifty to get what I wanted."

HOW THE PICTURE GOT ITS NAME.

To the question "How did you arrive at the title 'Hard Hit'?" the artist made reply: Oh, that's rather curious. The man who sat for the hero—if you can call him a hero—of the picture was rather fond of cards himself. One day, when he came into the studio, I noticed that he looked a little depressed. "What is the matter?" I asked him. "I was awfully hard hit last-night," he answered. "By Jove," I said, jumping up with delight, "I've got it at last. "Hard hit," of course." That is how the picture came to be socalled. Pellegrini, the caricaturist, once came up in an excited state to Sir W. Orchardson at a private view of the Academy, and, said, regarding this same work: "Mr. Orchardson, if I thought that by killing you I could paint a picture like yours, I would stab you to the heart." "It was," added the artist, "the greatest compliment I could have had."

THE STORY OF ANOTHER PICTURE.

A visitor to Sir W. Orchardson's studio on one occasion was looking at a picture which stood upon an easel. It was the portrait of a girl, set against a delicate background of flowers. "That picture" (said the Academician) "has a pathetic interest for me. I had a dear friend, to whom beauty was a religion, and who lived, as it were, through his eyes. He suddenly lost his sight, yet he frequently came to my studio and listened attentively while I explained to him the drawing and colour of any picture I happened to be painting at the time. One day, he said, "There is a space on one of the walls of my drawing-room; I wish you would paint me something to hang there—something with flowers in it." When it was finished he called, as he said, to see it. His delight at the description of the picture was infinitely touching I am convinced that, through some inner consciousness of his brain, he experienced the same sensations as if his eyesight had been restored to him." This picture was regarded as one of the most charming of Sir W. Orchardson's works.

NO SPECIAL FAVOURITE.

Sir W. Orchardson, it may be stated, had no special favourite among his works. "The moment I have finished a picture," he once said, "it goes away, and I never think of it again. One always finishes a picture in a disappointed state of mind. What is to me so extraordinary about painting is that it is so dependent on the fashion of the moment. And fashion only corrupts art; just like a woman who goes for a new hat, and chooses the latest style, wholly indifferent as to whether it suits her or not." Sir W. Orchardson held that refinement was the most important thing in art, "for if a thing is not refined it is not fine art" refinement is the personal note of the man himself."

A MOTHER OF PARLIAMENT.

The Oxford Union, which appeals for funds to defray the cost of necessary extension, arose from very modest beginnings in 1823, as the "United Debating Society," the meetings of which were held by turn in the rooms of the members. At first the University authorities discouraged the Union, and for a long time they refused anything like direct countenance. A local habitation was found in 1852 by the acquisition of the present site, which was enlarged in 1878 by the purchase of the house and garden belonging to the late Rev. Henry Wall, a famous dancer and bon viveur, who had been Professor of Logic.

THE WEATHER ON THE RIVIERA.

A correspondent on the Riviera writes: On Thursday San Remo looked up to Monte Bignone and a dazzlingly white carpet of snow below its pine trees. There are said to be five yards and a half of snow on the northern slopes of the mountains near Tenda, a place within a day's drive of the Riviera. This mass of snow near the sunny coast will be a fine natural refrigerator for these parts for a good while to come. Thursday and Friday were fine—and how welcome the sunshine was to the "Swallows of the Riviera" after eight days of the worst of weathers! To-day, the 9th. began, badly, but the Italian saying was verified: "Non c'e sabbato senza sole" ("There is never a sunless Saturday"), and a pale sun has looked down upon a drenched world for a couple of hours this afternoon. The winter was a bad one (for the South), but our worst weather has come in April.

WHEN KING EDWARD WENT TO CANADA.

It is now about fifty years ago since King Edward, the Prince of Wales, visited Canada. A great engineering work—the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, built by the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway—was approaching completion, and at the request of the Canadian Government Queen Victoria consented to the Prince going out to declare the bridge open. He went over in H. M. S. "Hero" which was fitted up for the occasion in grand style. One of the midshipmen on the "Hero" was Thomas Bunbury Gough, who years afterwards wrote his recollections of the trip, and these, in a volume entit[illegible]d "Boyish Reminiscences of His Majesty the King's [illegible]isit to Canada in 1860" have just been published [illegible]r. John Murray. The narrative is written in [illegible] style. The Prince, we are told, was an [illegible]ly handsome young man," and it goes [illegible]ing that he was very popular on board.

[illegible]MANY ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

[illegible]ally came on deck quite early, and [illegible]f the watch was always sure of a [illegible]om him. "Once on the deck he [illegible]d down with the officer of the [illegible]onversation must generally have been [illegible]haracter, judging from the bursts of [illegible]re heard on the quarter-deck. . . [illegible]n all became boy courtiers. Major [illegible]me up to the etiquette necessary. [illegible]yal Highness addressed one of us we [illegible] to make use of too many "Your [illegible]esses," perhaps only one, after that [illegible]sed the word on to my messmates, [illegible] no awkward mistakes." The Prince [illegible]t once at his case by "his charming [illegible]kindly smile."

[illegible]THE PRINCE'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

[illegible]hen the Prince was in Newfoundland he received as a present from the inhabitants a magnificent specimen of a dog, and a circumstance occurred in connection with this animal which brought out the readiness with which the Prince grasped a situation. "The dog had to have a name, and competition was invited from the suite and officers for a suitable one. A list of names was submitted to the Prince, but after a careful scrutiny none of them met with approval. . . . "Perhaps your Royal Highness would suggest a name yourself?" said the Commodore. "Certainly," said the Prince. "Call him Cabot." It was a most happy thought and a graceful little compliment to the memory of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of our oldest colony." "Cabot" became a great pet on board, and was afterwards presented to the Queen and Prince Consort.

MEMENTOES OF THE VISIT.

The Prince had, of course, a great reception in the principal Canadian towns. He declared afterwards that the visit to Niagara was the most interesting of all his experiences. On the return journey the Prince embarked at Portland, Maine. "The keenest interest was shown by the numerous visitors in viewing the Prince's cabins, especially his sleeping one. There used to be crowds—generallly ladies—looking at the Royal cot. "My!" they would ask, "does he really sleep there, now?" The stewards found that the fair Americans evinced something more than curiosity as they snipped off pieces of curtains, sheets, table-cloths, etc., to treasure up as mementoes. One enterprising lady went so far as to "cut a slit in the Royal pillow, from which she abstracted a few fists of feathers, doubtless to be distributed as relics among her friends and acquaintances." The "Hero" had an excellent voyage home, the Prince having been away altogether about four months from England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

SOUTHWARK'S POPULAR BISHOP.

Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Southwark, who has been presented with an illuminated address on his return from India, is one of the hardest working of London clerics. A splendid speaker, the Bishop depends on the inspiration of the moment when in the pulpit rather than on the written manuscript. Preaching in celebration of the reopening of a Bermondsey church after the installation of electric light, not so long ago, the light went out in the middle of the sermon. Merely remarking that it would not hurt them to be in the dark, Bishop Talbot went on preaching as fluently as though nothing had happened.

TOLERANT AND BROAD-MINDED.

Bishop Talbot's tolerance and broadmindedness are proverbial in South London. There is a story told of one of his young lady parishioners, who on one occasion asked her mother for permission to accompany her "young-man" to a local music-hall. "Music-hall!" exclaimed the parent, "and what will the Bishop say when he knows you've been there?" "The Bishop?" said the girl, "why, he won't mind. I've heard him humming 'Stop yer tickling, Jock,' on top of a tram."

"HARD WOOD."

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who is seventy-two years of age, has hunted exactly one hundred times with Essex packs during the past season. As his horse is a kicker, Sir Evelyn wears a red rosette at the back of his silk hat, and the horse's tail is tied with red ribbon. Sir Evelyn has often been called "Hard Wood," and he has certainly had a tough time ever since he was a boy at school. At the age of ten he went to Marlborough Grammar School, and then to the college in the same town. Here he experienced his first taste of war. It was a riot of the boys, due to prohibition of pyrotechnic displays on the fifth of November. The result was a month of mutiny, during which the head-master's desk was burnt and great damage done to the premises, and young Wood was flogged, fined £2, and given three hundred lines of Latin to learn by heart. His comrades raised a subscription of £5 for him, and refused to witness the flogging.

IN THE NAVY.

Leaving school for the Navy, which he did in 1852, was like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, for he had not been on deck more than an hour, when his captain threatened to have his hands sewn in his pockets if they were seen there again—the middy's not the commander's, pockets. of course. This was not a good start, but he was sent ashore with the Naval Brigade in the Crimean War, and performed such valiant deeds that at the age of seventeen he had been mentioned in dispatches by Lord Raglan, given medals, and make a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

A CHARMED LIFE.

His great achievement was to place a ladder against the walls of the Redan at Sebastopol when seriously wounded. He has described in his book "From Midshipman to Field-Marshal," how he led a section of the storming party. Most of the men carrying his ladder were shot down, and he took a hand at the rear. The sailor who was bearing the forward part turned round, and, not knowing that his officer had taken the place of the dead man, said: "Come along, Bill, let's get our beggar up first." Before he could explain to the middy his mistake, he, too, was dead. Wood was given up as a hopeless case from a wound he then received, and eighteen years later, when he had changed the naval for the military uniform, he was again declared to be mortally wounded in the Ashanti Campaign. He was shot through the pericardium, and, said the medico, no man with such a wound could live. Perhaps that is true about an ordinary man; but this Wood was pretty hard. Some years later, in fact when he was fighting in South Africa against the Zulus, he earned the nickname among the enemy of "Lakuni," that being the particularly hard wood of which the Zulus made their knobkerries.

IF SIR EVELYN'EARD!

Sir Evelyn, perhaps the most brilliant soldier of his day, hardly looks the part in mufti. One day he was at Aldershot railway station in plain clothes unattended by an A. D. C. A smart young private came along, tapping his leg with his swagger cane. "Why don't you salute me, young man?" said the general, in his suave-off-duty deprecatory tones. "Because I don't know who you are,' said Tommy. "I'm Sir Evelyn Wood," was the response, "Yah," said Tommy Atkins, "if Sir Evelyn'eard you say that, 'e'd punch your 'ead for you!'

THE MYSTERIOUS FLIES.

Like many an artist who has since become famous, Mr. Holman-Hunt who celebrated his birthday recently, endured days of hardship and adversity. He left school before he was thirteen, He was small even for his age—indeed, so small that his future employer called him Willie Winkle. It was a clerk in the office of a firm of calico printers that Mr. Hunt started life, and it was during this time that he first demonstrated his extraordinary artistic powers, though, sure enough, in such a way as was hardly appreciated by his employer. The office windows were of ground glass, and on them the young clerk-drew flies so life-like that they completely mystified his principal. "I cannot make it out," said the latter, "the more I brush them away, the more the wretched flies seem to come in."

ZEAL FOR A MASTERPIECE.

Of all Mr. Hunt's pictures perhaps the most famous is "The Light of the World," the original of which now hangs at Keble College, Oxford, in a chapel specially built to hold it. Mr. Holman-Hunt has ever been known as a conscientious worker, but the zeal he showed over his great masterpiece has surely never been equalled. From eight at night till four in the morning he used to stand at his easel, scarcely pausing even to snatch a few moments' rest. Then, as the clock struck four, he would suddenly stop, turn down the lights, go for a brisk walk, returning to bed about an hour later.

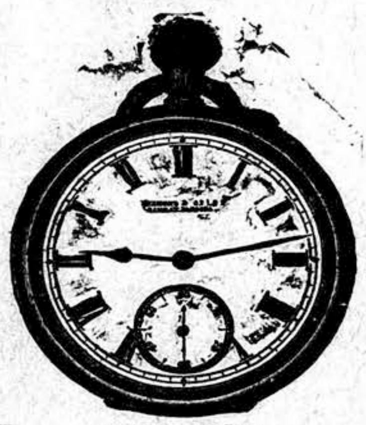
TREE AND THE PLAYWRIGHT.

That actor-managers have much to suffer at the hands of ambitious but unknown playwrights is well known; nevertheless, they do occasionally manage to get their own back. Some time ago a playwright, who had undoubtedly mistaken his vocation, obtained permission to read his play to Sir Herbert Tree. The actor evinced no great degree of enthusiasm either during or after the reading; but taking the MS. he hastily inscribed upon it some suggestions for its betterment. "Oh! I say, Sir Herbert," was the indignant ejaculation of the ambitious playwright; "it's hardly fair of you to dispose of my masterpiece in this summary and nonchalant fashion. I'd have you know that play cost me a year's hard labour. "Indeed?" queried Tree "My dear fellow, you were lucky. Allow me to congratulate you—believe me, any impartial judge who had listened to it ought to have given you at least five!"

DR. DOYEN.

Dr. Doyen, whose wonderful "Elixir of Life" has set all Europe talking, is generally considered to be one of the wealthiest medical men in the world. In Paris it is proverbial that it is impossible for a healthy man to get an interview with him. His patients come from all parts of the world; men and women from as far as South America and New Zealand, afflicted with the dread disease of cancer, have made their way to Paris to consult him, In appearance, Dr. Doyen is a man of middle size. broad-shouldered and fair-haired, with hard-set, determined lips. His eyes are blue, keen, and inscrutable. His hands, great, brawny, with thick spatulate fingers, have been described as those of an aristocratic butcher. All his operations are conducted in his private hospital in a six-storeyed building in the Rue Duret, where he employs a large staff of trained nurses and a number of experienced doctors.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.



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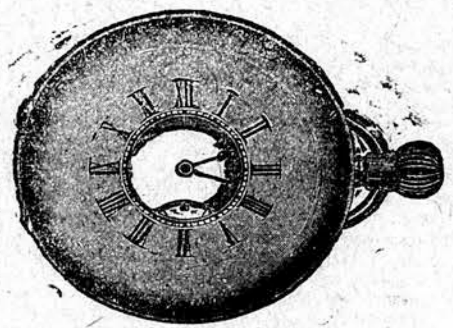
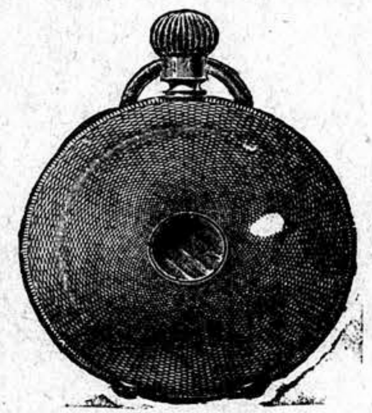


½ Hunting Case.



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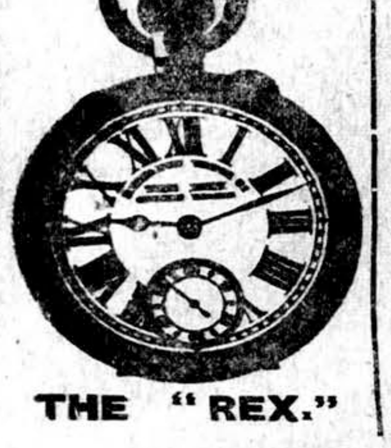

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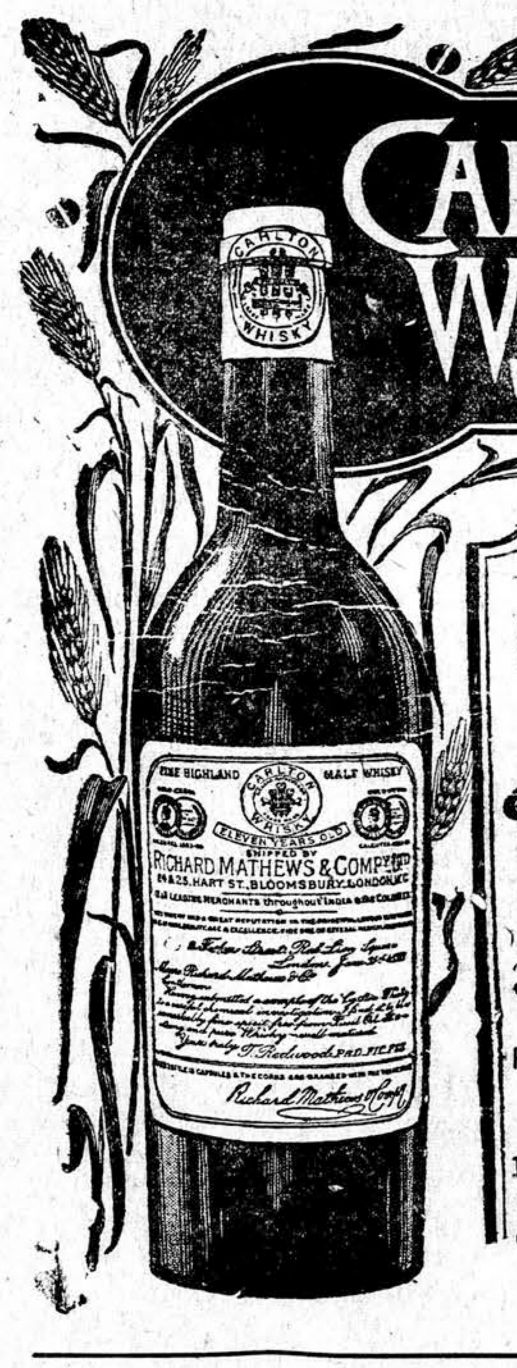

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